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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Tesla Beam May Bar Out War

Austria Is in Dollfuss' Grip

Russia Abolishes Dread Ogpu

World's Women Ask to Share

Turkey Jails Jews' Tormentors

Chicagoans Love 'Song of Lark'

DR. NIKOLA TESLA of New York, father of countless useful inventions, announces a beam of force capable of destroying an army 200 miles away. This discoverer of polyphase electrical currents observes his seventy-eighth birthday by declaring that his beam will project such concentrated particles of energy through the air that he can bring down an airplane like a bird on the wing, penetrate all but the very heaviest armor plate, and transmit immense voltages of power over great expanses. The stationary machinery necessary to generate this electrical beam makes the beam a defensive rather than an aggressive weapon. Dr. Tesla, whose high reputation makes his announcement impressive, wishes to lay his completed invention before the Disarmament Conference. Will this remarkable man wipe out war—Will he tell the world how to make war mechanically futile?

¶ Austria sees Chancellor Dollfuss take drastic steps. He reconstructs his Cabinet and prepares for relentless fight against the National Socialists, credited with many of the recent acts of violence. The War Minister portfolio is succeeded by an emergency state bureau for preservation of public security. Thus army, police, Heimwehr and Sturmscharen are placed exclusively in Dollfuss' hands, through Major Emil Fey as commissioner. Possession of explosives is made punishable by death—All this means simply more force to keep the iron Austrian lid in place.

¶ The Panama Canal, begun by one President Roosevelt, is visited by another President Roosevelt when it has been in operation just 20 years. Before arriving at the big ditch the President tells South America from Cartagena, Colombia, that the three Americas are entering a new era of good neighborliness. Something like that was promised when the waterway was dug—The Panama Canal separates geographically, cements in aspiring human progress.

¶ Russia abolishes its formidable Ogpu or secret police system and distributes its functions to courts and boards. Political offenders, like crimes against the general safety, will be tried openly in courts, with rights of appeal. A new Commissariat of Interior Affairs will assume many Ogpu functions. This ending of the powerful, dreaded Ogpu may be a sign of better things. Can and will the Soviet system sustain itself by orderly, open processes?

¶ London sees the International Council of Women adjourn after demanding peace and a share in the world's peace-insuring and economic activities. Women of the Far East and the Far West, of Europe and America ignore geographical, cultural and religious lines to unite in the demand that order be preserved and that they be given fuller rights in economic fields, on electoral boards and in governing bodies. The International Labor Organization at Geneva is asked to put women in its directing groups. The world's women are out of patience—Wise men will stop, listen and be warned.

¶ The American Institute of Coöperation, in session at Madison, Wis., believes coöperative marketing is a permanent factor in farming. Compulsory crop control by the Government threatens but may not halt an undertaking so well established. Last year 11,000 coöperatives did an estimated business of $1,300,000,000, nearly 28 per cent of all farm income. If the Government deals directly with the 6,125,000 farmers, ordering this and that, the coöp may lose its power, but it will do its best to hold on. Washington officials are themselves divided on the coöperative—And the coöp will attempt a campaign of conversion.

¶ Turkey vigorously suppresses persecution of Jews in eastern Thrace. Sixty chief offenders are sent to prison, large numbers of others held for trial. A stern proclamation brings back goods looted from Jews fleeing the country. President Mustapha Kemal proposes to end Jew-baiting. Lately he has ended the drug traffic and helped poppy-growers into sugar cultivation. Kemal has literally made Turkey over; it commands world respect—Turkey's consciousness and conscience were quickened together.

¶ Chicago's Art Institute restores to view Jules Breton's famous painting "Song of a Lark," voted in a newspaper contest the picture most loved by Americans. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt lets the veil drop from the exquisite canvas showing the French peasant girl, sickle in hand, gazing skyward in rapture. Contests held in other centers might develop other paintings as best beloved by those voters, but the point is that the average American shows a deeper interest in and a greater fondness for true art—Maybe Americans aren't mere dollar-grubbers after all.

Dreaded Ogpu Abolished By Soviet Decree

Commissariat of Internal Affairs Takes Over Its Main Duties

'Progress' Hailed

Courts Will Try Suspects, and Exile Will Be Decided by Special Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, July 11—Russia's formidable Ogpu, or secret police department, which has been since the revolution one of the main supports of the Communist dictatorship, ceased its independent existence yesterday when a decree was published announcing the establishment of a new Commissariat for Interior Affairs which takes over the larger part of Ogpu's functions.

Mr. Heinrich Yagoda, acting chief of the Ogpu, was appointed Commissar of the Interior.

Changes thus announced are more than formal. The decree directs abolition of the Ogpu's judicial division through which this organization tried political cases without resorting to the regular Soviet courts. The new commissariat is intrusted merely with investigation of political and other crimes after which they must be assigned to regular courts for trial.

Shorn of Judiciary

Crimes concerning state safety are assigned to the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union. Charges of high treason, espionage and anti-state terrorism are turned over to the military collegium, the Supreme Court, or military tribunals.

One of Ogpu's most formidable powers—that of exiling—is handed over to a special council established in Russia which is empowered to send into exile or penal camps for a maximum of five years, or to expel from the country.

The Commissariat for Interior Affairs is divided into seven departments which direct not only the former functions of the Ogpu, including protection of frontiers, penal camps, labor settlements and transport, but also registration of births, marriages, divorces, etc., firefighting and the regular militia or police.

Throughout Soviets

The allied Soviet republics are instructed similarly to abolish all Ogpu branches and to establish identical Commissariats for the Interior. Thus the Ogpu's independent existence ceases throughout the Soviet system.

Individual rights are protected additionally by the establishment of a special collegium in the Supreme Court which is empowered to hear protests after the decisions of all supreme courts. From this collegium, appeal may also be made directly to the presidium, the Soviet Central Committee, if authorized by the chairman of the Supreme Court or state prosecutor.

Official newspapers greet the reorganization enthusiastically as evidence of the growing strength of the Communist State. Thus Izvestia, the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Dollfuss Gains Added Power In Cabinet Shifts

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, July 11—The vehement campaign against the present Government has at last borne fruit here and forced Chancellor Dollfuss to reconstruct his Cabinet.

The reconstruction was effected in Dr. Dollfuss's usual swift and secret manner, and ended as usual in placing more power in his hands—at any rate nominally.

The most striking change is that the War Minister is put out of the Cabinet and a new emergency state bureau for preservation of the public security is set up with Maj. Emil Fey holding the post of General State Commissioner.

However, despite the fact that Dr. Dollfuss appears to be mobilizing his forces for a fight to the finish against National Socialists, there are signs that he has not burnt all his bridges behind him. He has recalled Herr Stephan Tauschitz, Austrian Minister to Berlin, to act as Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs here. Herr Tauschitz was formerly known for his advocacy of friendship with Germany and his presence in the Foreign Office, it is thought, will leave open the possibility of negotiations with Berlin.

Significance of this appointment will be still greater if a well-authenticated report is proved true that Dr Dollfuss is planning to appoint the Austrian Minister to Rome, Herr Anton Rintelen, to the Berlin post Herr Rintelen is an outstanding advocate of an understanding with Germany and known as a friend of Austrian National Socialists.

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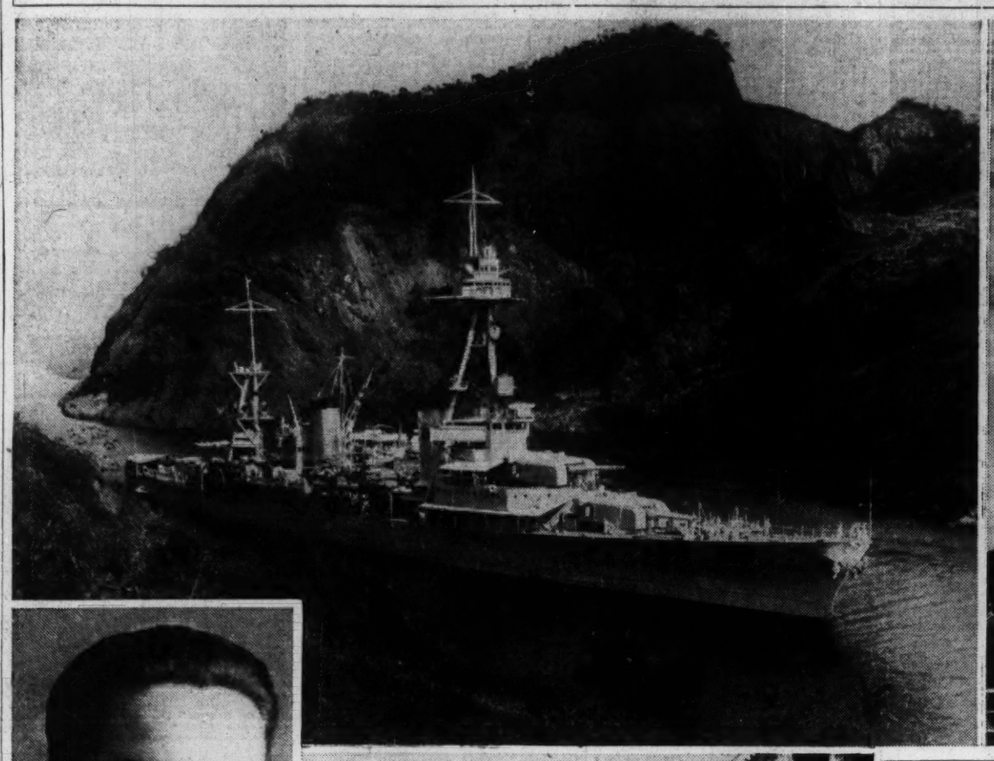
One Roosevelt Views the Work of Another



President Views Panama Canal On Way to Honolulu

Dern Boards the Houston for Passage—Crowd Lines Gatun Locks

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., July 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt's cruiser, the U. S. S. Houston, dropped anchor in the harbor here at 8:30 a. m. today and received aboard Secretary of War George H. Dern preparatory to a trip of inspection through the Panama Canal. The President came on deck early to witness the trip through. Shortly after 10 o'clock the Houston started through the Canal.

The Gatun locks were crowded with spectators awaiting the arrival of the President. Infantry men and Canal Zone police were guarding all approaches.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Panama, July 11—The close relations between the United States and the Republic of Panama will be more firmly cemented today when President Roosevelt steps ashore tonight to return the recent visit of President Arias of Panama at Washington.

Thirty-one years ago, Nov. 5, 1903, another Roosevelt made possible the independence of Panama, and a few days later gave consent to the signing of the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty providing for the construction of a canal through the nation.

More than 80,000 ships have passed through the Panama Canal since it was officially opened, Aug. 15, 1914, and business amounting to millions of dollars has helped to add to the economic prosperity of the country. This trade has been carried on without the disheartening interruptions of revolutions sometimes experienced by Latin-American nations, for the United States, under the Canal Treaty, was granted the right and authority to maintain public order in the cities of Panama and Colon and in the adjacent cities and harbors. The Canal Treaty further provided that the United States

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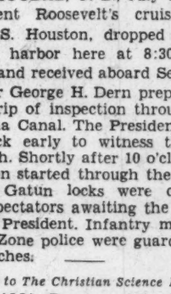

Mark Twain

in

'Celebrities Off Parade'

as viewed by

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Tomorrow

on the Editorial Page

Upper Left and Right, Ewing Galloway Lower Center, Keystone

Panama, Where the Americas Divide

Upper Left—The U. S. S. Pensacola in the Panama Canal. Upper Right—The New Balboa Statue in Canal Zone. Lower Left—President Arias of Republic of Panama. Bottom—Typical Street Scene in Panama.

Arbitration Clears Labor Sky Boston Common Cleans House Shoe Fair 'Monopoly' Decried

The Boston Day

Hopeful signs came to Boston from New England labor circles today with pleas for arbitration instead of sullen threats of strikes the theme.

Fore River's $2,500,000 bridge project has come to a halt. But labor and the contractors with a promised completion date ahead sent out a call to the New England Regional Labor Board to settle the differences.

A call from Gardiner, where 700 employees of the R. P. Hazzard shoe factory are idle, soon had the clerk of the board ready with a hearing for workers and owners scheduled for Friday.

In the meantime the board looked out over the horizon to more distant points.

At Fall River it noted unionized workers trying to close the Kerr Mills of the American Thread Company due to an alleged violation of a closed shop agreement between employers and workers.

At Danbury, Conn., an expected showdown by the hat factories which planned to open despite labor was postponed when state troopers, scheduled to be on hand to prevent violence, were detained by other duties. The wage issue has already been settled. It is the question of the closed shop which hangs up a successful settlement.

A longshoremen's strike in New Bedford was less threatening today as the Greene and Wood Company acceded to certain demands of the Longshoremen's Union and stevedores returned to the work of unloading the Munson liner Walter D. Munson.

Milk

New Board Named

With milk control finally established in Massachusetts by the recent Legislature, the membership of the new board has been eagerly awaited. Today Governor Ely announced the board had been appointed and confirmed as follows: Special Justice James O'Brien of Lee, Joseph C. Cort of Reading, and Edward Shattuck of Andover.

The board will primarily control prices to the farmers and under certain circumstances will control the retail prices.

Liquor

Repeal Excesses

When 18 men variously charged with loitering, violating park ordinances against drinking from a bottle, and drunkenness were convicted and sentenced in Municipal Court this morning, they stood as one more example of the excesses which have followed repeal.

Reports of women being annoyed, of broken bottles littering the lawn and being thrown into the Frog Pond were enough to launch a police drive resulting in 21 arrests. Long has the Common been a resting place for the unemployed. The city has tried to see the unemployed were not annoyed. But the return of liquor has changed the picture and Common loitering must go.

Other signs of repeal as a national problem were in the news today as follows:

The Hotel Buckminster had its liquor license suspended for three days because of a gambling raid

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Tax Collections Reveal Profits Returning to New England; Massachusetts Levy Doubles

Increased Income Reported and Processing Levies on Textiles and Other Goods Swell U. S. Coffers; Bay State Contributes $97,355,388

Steady recovery is being read today in the doubling of Massachusetts' tax contributions to the Federal Government.

This jump in tax collections from New England during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, was revealed by figures made public yesterday by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The $97,355,338 paid by Massachusetts into Washington during the 1934 fiscal year reflects, according to Mr. Joseph P. Carney, collector of internal revenue, the return of profits to major eastern industries, notably the textile and automobile businesses.

Corporate Levy Higher

Last year Massachusetts paid approximately $45,000,000. The great increase in payments this year cannot be attributed, Mr. Carney said, to the excessive costs of the New Deal. Much of the increase represents, he said, the return of profits.

These profits are reflected in increased receipts from corporation taxes of 6 per cent, or about $1,000,000, from income taxes of 20 per cent, or about $4,000,000, and from excise taxes.

The principal new factors in this year's tax payments involve the miscellaneous taxes on liquor, the agricultural adjustment taxes, and the processing taxes, mainly on cotton. Of these the liquor tax represents new and immediate financial gains. Only the so-called AAA and processing taxes constitute a levy imposed expressly for the support of the New Deal.

Big Processing Tax

The $21,581,909 processing tax paid by Massachusetts is the highest such levy paid by any state in the nation. Mr. Carney declared this fact could not be interpreted as indicating any unfair burden on the Bay State. The cotton textile trade is centered in Massachusetts and this trade has been practically salvaged by governmental policies. The State has a richer textile industry from which to pay this tax than it would have had if there had been no New Deal it is contended.

Collections for the nation were revealed to be $2,672,318,602 for the year ending June 30, 1934, contrasted with $1,619,839,225 for 1933. Set against the approximate increase in Massachusetts' payments of 100 per cent, there was an increase in the nation's payments of but 62 per cent. Massachusetts, however, as one of the wealthiest states has always exceeded the average.

Increased Incomes

An interesting feature of the 1934 tax figures is that of the upturn registered in income tax receipts. How complete was the deflation in these returns is revealed by a comparison of income tax revenue before and after the depression. In 1929 Massachusetts paid $109,722,875 into the Federal Treasury from income tax revenue; in 1933 it paid only $16,825,039 and in 1934 it paid $20,176,810. This rise in income tax revenue is one of the most heartening of the year's trends. Mr. Carney explained that during the current calendar year these yields will probably mount still higher.

Another welcome feature of the tax inventory is the reduction of the cost of collecting taxes by nearly 37 per cent.

Massachusetts paid more than the other New England states paid in the aggregate. New Hampshire, registering the most marked increase of the six states, paid $5,290,484 this year compared with $1,790,713 last year, almost a threefold increase. Vermont's levy increased from $858,940 to $1,443,413; Connecticut's from $18,414,424 to $29,124,853; Maine's from $3,723,154 to $7,945,784 and Rhode Island's from $6,417,430 to $14,976,125.

U. S. Marine Band, 136 Years Old, Plays Concert Honoring Great Leaders

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—To commemorate the 136th anniversary of its founding, the now famous United States Marine Band today planned a popular concert to be made up solely of compositions of past and present members and leaders of the band. The concert is to be given on the steps of the Capitol in the twilight this evening.

After its customary opening with the Marine Corps Hymn, "Halls of Montezuma," the band will launch into "Semper Fideles," whose author, John Philip Sousa, was leader of the band back from 1880 to 1892. In honor of Capt. William H. Santelmann, for 28 years leader of the band, the members will play one of his overtures and a waltz. After pieces by half a dozen other members and leaders the band will honor its present leader, Capt. Taylor Branson, cy boncluding with his march, "The Marine Corps Institute."

On July 11, 1798 this organization first came into its own when the Congress reorganized the Marine Corps. With this background, Congress first authorized the Marine Corps to possess as a band a drum major, a fife major and 32 fifes and drums.

In 1800 the various branches of the Federal Government were transferred from Philadelphia to Washington, which included headquarters of the Marine Corps, with its band, and camped in tents and huts. Soon the Marines, with their band, became much in evidence in Washington. Parades and reviews and open-air concerts were in full swing by 1800. These Marine Band open-air concerts are still a feature of the nation's capital.

The band was much in demand for private as well as official functions and entered upon a busy season. The first Washington assembly occurred during the winter season of 1800 and the Marine Band furnished the music when the beaus in satin knee breeches and the belles in brocades came to Stelle's Hotel to step the stately minuet.

With the approach of the new year, President John Adams, succeeding George Washington, decided to hold a reception on New Year's Day, at which the Marine Band provided the music. From that beginning the Marine Band has never missed playing at a White House New Year reception to this day.

Sousa, the "March King," left the imprint of his genius upon it. Santlemann, concert master, carried it a mighty stride forward with his symphony concerts. Capt. Taylor Branson, its present leader, has recently led the band into the radio broadcast field, until today the "Dream Hour" and "Shut-in" concerts of the Marine Band constitute one of the finest features of non-commercial radio entertainment.

New York Arrests 23 for Taking Relief Although Not in Need

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—Twenty-three arrest warrants are being served on home relief recipients by the police here today as the opening move in a campaign to prosecute persons who are believed to have obtained public home relief fraudulently. It was estimated that more than 2000 persons have misrepresented their financial condition when applying to the home relief bureau for aid.

In most of these cases, Mr. H. Broadman Epstein, assistant corporation counsel, said the persons receiving relief had at least $1000 each in the bank. One man had $7600; another, who said he had a bank balance of $28, was found to have $3400.

These and subsequent arrests come as the result of an investigation of the relief rolls carried out under the direction of Mr. Edward Corsi director of the Home Relief Bureau. Previous to the arrests today, about 2700 persons were discovered drawing both work relief and home relief at the same time. These were relieved of their jobs; where necessary, they were left on home relief.

"We have an astoundingly large number of people who are using fraud and deceit in receiving relief from the city," said Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio, as he signed warrants. "This is the cheapest, meanest and most unconscionable form of larceny, because every dollar so taken deprives widows, orphans and needy families of their very sustenance. Director Corsi deserves public commendation for his thorough investigation."

All those for whom warrants were issued will be brought before Magistrate Aurelio on Monday.

Crop Control Linked With Lower Tariff

Import of Manufactures Would Boost Export of Farm Products

Washington Starts Reciprocity Drive

Coöperatives See Menace to Marketing System in Federal Compulsion

With the danger of huge crop surpluses in the United States practically removed by crop and acreage curtailment, the attention of the Washington Administration is centering on export markets to care for American production on a scale much nearer to capacity levels.

Having this in view, an effort will be made to win American farmers to active support for lower tariffs on manufactured goods in order that sales of their farm products abroad may be increased.

Meanwhile coöperative marketing organizations see a threat to their activities in compulsory methods of crop control, but experts believe that the self-help system will survive with its vast business in selling and buying for the individual producer.

Affecting the agricultural situation come reports from Chicago of the smallest grain crop in 33 years with a corresponding jump in prices.

By Richard L. Strout

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—The Administration is about ready to point the attention of American farmers to America's high tariff walls. Certain economic conditions make the farmers more interested in the President's new powers to negotiate reciprocal tariffs than any other class.

Furthermore, the first chapter of the big new farm drive to restrict acreage is about coming to an end. A new step is needed. In many directions the emergency of huge surplus farm stocks is either ending or in sight but the overcapacity to produce goes on. If the farmer is to get back to parity with industry in the range of his prices he must win back his old export market.

Previous administration policies, recent comments of officials of the Department of Agriculture, off-the-record statements in high quarters here, all point to the same conclusion.

Foreign Markets Needed

The Administration is going to try to put the pressure of recently organized and increasingly self-conscious agriculture behind a big drive for reciprocal tariff adjustments.

The American farmer needs foreign markets. It was the collapse of these foreign markets more than anything else that led to the drop in the farmer's income, and many of the inflationary proposals that have since been accepted by the Administration. Explaining the matter at the American Institute of Coöperation at Madison, Wis., Mr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, ascribed the recent farm surplus to "war-time expansion, economic nationalism, strangled foreign trade, and the disappearance of foreign markets."

The cotton farmer is aided by compulsory crop control, but he cannot long survive if his great foreign markets are not restored. The same is true to almost equal extent of other American basic crops.

"We are approaching the end of what can be done to raise farm incomes merely by restricting production," Dr. Ezekiel said. "Production adjustment is not the sole key to farm relief, demand must be increased."

Analysis of Trade

Dr. Ezekiel did not say so, but it is known here that officials of the Department of Agriculture have put in long hours in past months scanning the big three-volume work put out by the Federal Tariff Commission about a year ago entitled, "Economic Analysis of Foreign Trade in Relation to the Tariff." This set of studies was compiled before President Roosevelt obtained the extraordinary power to reduce tariffs up to 50 per cent in return for advantageous actions by foreign countries.

With this new power the three-volume report, enumerating among other things, certain big monopolies that are protected by high tariffs, some 300 to 400 non-competitive articles now paying tariff which foreign countries are declared to be better able to produce than the United States and again a score or so of articles which are so uneconomic from the point of American production that they require 100 per cent tariffs, is of tremendous significance. This is the field in which the Department of Agriculture is preparing to ask farmers to demand tariff reductions, in return for increased purchases abroad of American farm goods.

The Agriculture Department has two recent instances of successful trade agreements which have whetted its appetite for more. In exchange for a wine quota agreement with France the French Government permitted the importation of five times the quantity of American apples and pears in the first quarter of 1934 over the same period in 1933. This was a considerable gain for American growers. The same American offer to Spain and Italy brought

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Federal Revenue Gains Billion

Housing Chiefs Avoid Pitfalls

Drought's Heavy Toll Reported

New Agencies Look for Rooms in a Washington Already Overcrowded—Bids on Motors Await Letter of Compliance From Ford

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—Vast new federal agencies rapidly took shape here today. The alphabet organizations famous during the early New Deal days were being crowded into the back seats as the still vague but immense new adjuncts to federal bureaucracy claimed the spotlight.

As chairmen and members of the new agencies bustled in and out of the White House being sworn in, seeking advice on how and when to get started, frantically searching for office space in an already overcrowded city, older agencies sent grain prices booming once more with additional estimates on the extent of the drought, counted with pleasure increases in federal revenue and speculated on the future of the NRA in a day still far busier than normal during a Washington summer.

* * *

Communications: The fifth of the new government agencies established by the last Congress—the Federal Communications Commission—got under way, and by its first official act took over all the personnel of the old Federal Radio Commission, which it succeeds.

Other new agencies already set up and beginning to function include the National Labor Relations Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Aviation Policy Commission, and the Housing Administration.

The Communications Commission also issued an order at its first session permitting CBS, and NBC, major radio chains, to maintain outlets in Canada.

First task of the new agency will be establishment of various divisions to handle the diverse functions vested in it by Congress. It takes over not only the functions of the old Radio Commission, but also all regulatory powers over communications formerly held by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Post Office Department. Chairman Sykes indicated that immediately after the organibation is completed each division will start investigating the various communications utilities.

Investigation of the A. T. & T., called for in the Communications Act, will also proceed as rapidly as possible, Mr. Sykes said. This investigation will include a scrutiny of long-distance toll charges and the service contracts made between parent corporations and subsidiary organizations.

* * *

Housing: Meanwhile the Housing Administration was taking very seriously suggestions that it avoid the pitfalls which have made the NRA, AAA and other of the early New Deal agencies so unpopular. Its new officials were listening to accounts of the unsuccessful attempts of the NRA to put every home, merchant and tiny manufacturer into the government control market; of similarly unsuccessful attempts of AAA to make every farmer cut his acreage and then seek to enforce the order.

The moral for the Housing Administration seems to have struck home. They say they don't want to deal in minutiæ in this fashion. They are planning general publicity programs, efforts to stimulate private investment in housing construction or in securities guaranteed by the Government under the new plan. But as much as possible they hope to avoid detail and contact with individual citizens and individual home builders. The experiences of the NRA and AAA have not altogether been wasted.

* * *

Drought Toll: With the largest crop producing states of the country reporting widespread toll from the drought, forecasters of the Department of Agriculture now predict the lowest field-crop harvest in 25 years.

Although weather has returned to normal in many sections, lack of rain at the crucial stage set crops back to a point that will not enable them to recover.

Wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax crops will probably be the smallest in 30 years. Only once in the last three decades has the corn crop been smaller—in 1930.

Hay production, the experts say, will be about 22 per cent lower than in any season during the last 15 years.

Nor are prospects much better in some foreign countries. Some reduction is expected in all of the wheat producing countries except Spain. Reports have reached the Department of Agriculture showing a 29 per cent reduction in Germany, 38 per cent in Hungary, 21 per cent in Bulgaria, 24 per cent in France, 20 per cent in Italy, 50 per cent in Roumania, and 20 per cent in Yugoslavia.

Farmers in the northern Midwest states have entirely abandoned considerable acreage because of drought and cinch bug destruction.

Much of the drought area was benefited last week by "widespread generous showers," but in the Southwest hot, dry weather made the crop situation "critical," the Weather Bureau's weekly crop bulletin shows.

* * *

Tax Collections Bigger: Partly due to business pick-up, partly due to higher taxes, the revenue of the United States Government is a billion dollars greater in internal revenue collections for the fiscal year just ended than it was for the year previous.

This is the substance of a report just made public by Mr. Guy Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Because of difficulty in deciding what part of the increase is due to reviving prosperity and what to higher taxes, the Treasury is still a little uncertain about the matter.

One or two facts stand out, however. For one thing, more than a third of the increase was attributable to agricultural processing taxes which were imposed for the first time last year. The sum in this item was $371,000,000. Income tax receipts increased by $70,700,000, or 10 per cent. Taking it all in all, total collections in 1934 amounted to $2,672,300,000.

* * *

Salaries vs. Living Costs: If your salary has increased as much as 1 per cent in the last six months then you are just as well off as you were at the beginning of that period, for that is the percentage the Department of Labor has figured the cost of living for wage-earners increased.

While some price increases have stood out as unusually steep in the last six months, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has announced that as a whole the rise was small.

"Food increased 2.7 per cent; clothing advanced 2.1 per cent, and house furnishing goods showed a rise of 1.8 per cent between December, 1933, and June, 1934," Miss Perkins announced. "Rents showed a decrease of 1.7 per cent, while fuel and light fell 2.1 per cent."

When compared with the average for December, 1927, and June, 1928, the general cost of living in the United States is still 20.2 per cent below normal.

Detroit has shown a greater rise in the cost of living during the past six months than any other city. The increase there was 2.7 per cent. Los Angeles showed the largest decrease of any city, reporting with a fall of .5 per cent.

Miss Perkins said salaries had increased considerably more than living costs during the period, though she did not have complete statistics at hand.

* * *

Page Mr. Ford: Announcement of another extensive government excursion into the motorcar market—this time for 2150 vehicles—brought up again the strange case of the unsigned NRA compliance letter received from the Ford Motor Company and returned for signature. Presumably the Ford Company will be excluded from this new contract, as it was from the last big army contract, unless the letter is returned properly signed. To date nothing further has been heard at the NRA about the letter.

The new orders will call for 2050 trucks, 50 light ambulances and 50 sedans, all for use in new Civilian Conservation Corps camps about to be established in the drought area. Mr. Robert Fechner, CCC director, announced the requisitions and said that the actual buying would be done by the War Department, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

As in the case of recent calls for bids on army motorization contracts the Ford Motor Company will be excluded once more, and the bulk of the contracts undoubtedly will go to its competitors. Chevrolet and Plymouth, for the simple reason that Mr. Ford is apparently unwilling to sign an affidavit of compliance with the provisions of the automobile code, although he is understood to be complying in every respect.

Working Overtime

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Help of Farmers On Tariffs Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

increases in American tobacco exports.

Exchange of Concessions

The department believes it can push American exports back to something like normal if the United States is prepared to make valuable concessions in return. It is known here that the private brain trust in the department veers in the direction of urging cuts in American high tariffs on certain manufactured articles, particularly where these are tariff-protected monopolies, or where the tariffs are now so high on so-called "non-competitive goods" as to indicate to them that the stimulation of production of the article in question in the United States is uneconomic.

The value of world trade has been cut to about one-third of its 1929 level; and in terms of volume is now about 70 per cent of what it was back in those days. From the outset, it is claimed, the American tariff wall has been higher than in most other countries, though in recent years the disposition to put up higher and higher walls has spread.

Sooner or later, it is argued, world trade must be restored. The blockade of world goods affects the American farmer as much as any individual. From this point of view the drive to make the reciprocal tariff agreements effective to aid American agriculture will be waged.

Middle Course Proposed

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has urged this course in his pamphlet, "America Must Choose." He urges a planned middle course between shutting out imports altogether (which would mean, he says, the abandonment of 40,000,000 acres of good crop land) and of permitting indiscriminate admission of imports, which would greatly damage home industry.

The middle course would go to neither of these extremes, but would permit the entry of more imports than America now takes, and on the other hand, would permit the export of a greater amount of farm goods. As Mr. Wallace sees the problem, the two things are inter-acting: America cannot export farm goods unless it imports manufactured goods.

In normal times farm exports averaged about $2,000,000,000 yearly. Now they have sunk to $700,000,000—almost a third—as much. Agriculture experts say that admission of about $200,000,000 more goods than the United States now imports would work wonders for the farmers; and would permit establishment of a reasonably permanent farm base, when combined with existing crop restriction programs and the proposed withdrawal of 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 surplus acres of marginal land.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., July 11—Though voluntary farm marketing methods may be threatened by compulsory crop control, coöperative marketing will endure as a permanent factor in the American agricultural scheme. This is the judgment of the best students of coöperative marketing gathered here for the American Institute of Coöperation.

Coöperative marketing is perhaps a vague hieroglyph to most people, but to the farmers it represents their greatest business enterprise. It is to them what the labor union is to the workingman, and the corporation to the man of business.

Last year 11,000 coöperatives did an estimated business of $1,300,000,000. Eighty per cent of this, or more than $1,000,000,000, was embraced in the marketing of farm products. The balance was covered by the coöperative purchase of supplies, for which 600 of the "coöps" exist.

Covers Third of Families

As the total farm income last year was $4,000,000,000, the farmers obtained from 25 to 28 per cent of their income through sales of their products made coöperatively. One-third of the farm families are concerned in some form of coöperative enterprise.

Such is the enormous rural business structure which, it is felt by "coöp" leaders here, is imperiled by the experiment of compulsory crop control. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has carried through compulsion on cotton and tobacco and is intent upon extending it to other basic crops.

While the danger which "coöp" men forecast is not immediate, they grant, yet they hold the issue between compulsion and voluntary organization is clear and the difficulties of conflict real. If the Government deals directly with the 6,125,000 farmers, ordering them to do this and that, why should the farmer look to his coöperatives for service, they ask. The farmer's dependence will then be placed on the Government exclusively, it is argued.

Emphasis on Production

However, this possibility is discounted by various facts and recent developments. First, the Government is not inclined to discourage coöperative marketing, it is stated by its authoritative spokesmen here. In fact one wing of the Government is working to aid and build it up.

What appears to have happened is that the AAA has concentrated on production in its efforts to wipe out crop surpluses and has slighted marketing, according to observers here. Now that the surpluses are going or gone, and the triple A is talking of adjusting production up in the future as well as down, it may think more of marketing. As the triple A also turns now anew to the opening of foreign markets, it may shift its emphasis more from production to marketing.

The truth of the situation is that the complex farm administration at Washington is made up of some men who thoroughly sympathize with coöperative marketing and want to advance it, of others who depreciate its value, of others who favor it but want to try out compulsion in the adjustment of crops and of still others who oppose regimentation.

The dominating policy in the Department of Agriculture now is compulsion, but government men insist this does not rule out coöperative marketing, and they regret the outbursts of criticism of the "Triple A" from coöperatives at the institute's opening session. Many measures they note will be needed to work out the farmer's problem.

A very cordial hearing was given to a federal official, Mr. Francis W Peck of Washington, coöperative bank commissioner in the Farm Credit Administration. Mr. Peck heads the machinery for making federal loans to coöperatives. His division is virtually the receiver and successor of the old Federal Farm Board, which promoted coöperative marketing on a grand scale.

Sound Administration

"Coöp" leaders regard Mr. Peck as their firm and understanding friend. He pointed out that coöperative marketing had entered the stage of management, and that his office was devoting itself to encouraging the sound business administration of coöperatives.

Coöperative marketing has passed through its earlier eras of interest primarily in costs, and then in prices, and the Government is now using its credit influence to establisn and consolidate it.

Thus the Government at Washington from one influential source has lent a hand, while from the still more powerful Department of Agriculture, it is charged, similar helpfulness has not been forthcoming.

Yet despite its perplexities, coöperative marketing has not wilted. Rather as Dean Chris L. Christensen, head of the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, puts it, "Coöperative marketing has shown tremendous vitality."

Fundamentals of Coöperation

Why coöperatives have exhibited such vitality is perhaps explained by this summary of coöperative fundamentals outlined to the Monitor by one of the leading "coöp" experts of the country:

"1. Coöperatives bring to their producers whatever the market can legitimately pay for the product less the cost of operation.

"2. The coöperative illustrates the profit-sharing fundamental as contrasted with the private profit motive.

"3. The coöperative enterprise has a social value in bringing people together for a common interest and a common purpose. It is group consciousness rather than selfish effort. It permits groups to do things more economically in the interests of self-help than through dependence on other agencies.

"4. It spreads the risks and shares the responsibilities as well as the benefits."

Need of Federal Aid

But there come times when coöperatives need the Government's help, when self-help alone will not suffice, observes Dean Christensen, who as former head of coöperative marketing in the Department of Agriculture has had a coöperative experience few have enjoyed.

Also, adds the Wisconsin dean, there are times when the Government needs the farmers' organization.

"Farmers have been too individualistic," commented Dean Christensen. "They need more group effort with the help of the Government. The coöperative as a voluntary organization for the purpose of self-help is good, but there are things it cannot do alone without the aid of the Government.

"On the other hand, I don't see how groups of farmers can get the maximum help from the Government except through organization. The Government can be much more helpful if it does not try to deal with all the millions of farmers as individuals. I think the 'Triple A' in planning its adjustment program should give every aid to the organization of groups of farmers."

Big U. S. Airship Condemned

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Secretary Swanson told reporters today that the airship Los Angeles had been condemned as unsafe for further flight. It has been designated only for experimental use in its hangar and around a mooring mast at Lakehurst, N. J.

Ocean Gnaws at Income Of Unsuspecting City

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 11 (AP)—The Atlantic Ocean is cutting into the tax revenues of the city of Saco and the municipal fathers are worried.

Seeking advice, they visited the offices of the state planning board yesterday and complained that 150 feet of taxable property has been gnawed away by the ocean at Camp Ellis in the last 10 years. A 47-year-old breakwater offers little protection, they said.

The planning board recommended that an engineer be asked to make a survey to determine whether a new breakwater would preserve enough property to pay for itself in taxes.

Securities Commission Deciding on Personnel

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The new Securities and Exchange Commission has agreed upon a tentative plan of organization and expects to announce the personnel within a few days.

Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy indicated yesterday authority would be divided among the other four commissioners and that he would "sit in" on all divisions. He said Judge John Burns, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, had been asked whether he would be interested in the chief counselship, but that no word had been received from him, nor had he been formally offered the job.

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Youth of Canada Impressed By Magnitude of Neighbor Without Loss of Identity

Economic Coöperation With United States Follows Similarity of Language and Customs—Beyond That There Are Barriers of High Altitudes

How do the youth of Canada and the United States feel toward each other? How varied and far-reaching are the inherent differences in their nationalistic perspectives?

To enable these traditional North American cousins to "see ourselves as others see us," the Monitor has enlisted three Canadians and three Americans from the ranks of the "younger generation" to express their views on these engrossing questions.

These young observers, fully qualified to represent their respective nationalities assess with the utmost candor their true feelings regarding each other. Their statements are frank and enlightening, revealing one another's viewpoints with impartial force and clarity.

The articles touch upon business, sports, radio, press, schools, politics and other outstanding social and economic phases. Their purpose is kindly and their appraisal tolerant.

First of Six Articles

By Robert T. Bowman

Secretary of the Junior Board of Trade of Canada, son of the editor of the Ottawa Citizen, leader in student activities in undergraduate days at McGill University

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Young Canada and the youth of the United States have much in common. They speak the same language, more so than either can be said to speak the language of the young Englishman. They use the same slang, sing the same songs, dance to the same tunes, listen to the same broadcasting, read much the same news, drive cars of similar design, count in similar terms of currency, chew gun when playing the same games and eat pumpkin pie with fork poised in the right hand of fellowship. Both are, in fact, young North Americans, just as Scotsmen and Englishmen are equally British.

Unlike Scotland's position as North Britain, however, Canada has a national parliament, a distinct political identity in North America. The young Canadian will endeavor to maintain this political identity. He has no immediate apprehension of being annexed politically, but would rather aspire to emulate the success of many of Scotland's sons in exploring opportunities southward across the border—permeating the high places of service in the neighboring land, even as Scotsmen have annexed some of the seats of the mighty in England.

There is one curious complex about the Canadian attitude toward the American, like the Scotsman's resistance to being classed as an Englishman—the young Canadian is neither willing to be termed as "American" himself, nor to concede an exclusive right to the habitual use of the term as describing citizens of the United States. "American" is regarded by young Canada as rather too embracing, as though overlooking the existence of British North America.

Distinction in Nomenclature

It must be admitted that nobody has put forward any very appealing alternative, any more sensible term than "American" to designate the United States citizen, but young Canada will probably continue to insist upon making the distinction between "American" and Canadian: North America is the continent; Canada and the United States are nations.

Perhaps underlying this national complex in young Canada is the feeling that it is better for both countries to maintain separate political individualities. Distinct economic realms seem likely to be much less permanent. Geography has more or less determined that North America is naturally one economic community: climate, mountain ranges, forests, rivers, lakes and prairie lands are more enduring links than the artificial barriers. Nature, the natural heritage of good neighbors on both banks of the St. Lawrence River and around the shores of the Great Lakes, everywhere beautiful and bountiful, will surely outlive the tariff obstructions and immigration obstacles.

While young Canadians are anxious to preserve political identity from the United States, more and more it is becoming understood that the attempt to maintain a separate economic entity is creating a ridiculous state of affairs. A growing desire for reciprocal trade with the United States is apparent in university debates and many strong arguments are advanced that the natural flow of trade on this continent is north and south and not east and west.

Appraisement of Values

The question might well be asked then, why are Canadians so anxious to remain politically separate from the United States when something like economic unity is so desirable?

At the mental age when greatness is measured by quantity, no doubt many in Canada would favor joining up with the United States right away. From the time when young Canadians are first able to read the newspapers and listen to the radio they are overwhelmingly impressed by the magnitude of the United States. To them there can be no greater nation on the earth: everything that is written or heard about the United States is in the millions. Even 10-year-olds know that the combined population of Greater New York and Chicago alone is about equal to the entire population of Canada.

Therefore, because 80,000 people attend the opening baseball game between the New York Yankees and the Washington Senators, young Canadians begin to believe that there is no greater game in the world than baseball. Few of them care to learn to play cricket; even lacrosse, once Canada's national game, is almost forgotten.

And because a certain radio program costs $100,000, and features a screen star who is said to be earning a fabulous salary, young Canadians begin to believe that there is no other country in the world that can equal American broadcasting.

Radio reactions really provide a perfect example of the change of feeling toward the United States that comes over young Canada. About four years ago, groups of young Canadians who were at school when broadcasting first began, swung in behind a national movement to provide Canada with its own broadcasting, to preserve Canadian stations from falling into the control of the large American networks.

Radio Fees and Advertising

What was responsible for this surprising conviction that United States broadcasting was perhaps not the best in the world after all? Probably it was the realization that United States radio listeners were "in a hole": that they would always have to depend on advertisers for their entertainment, while in other countries good entertainment was being made possible by simply the payment of a small license fee.

National Canadian broadcasting is now going ahead and achieving results: for the most part it is being run by young Canadians. Canada can be spared the experience of listening to such absurd statements as a comedian from across the border made recently in a popular broadcast: "Then came 1917, and the great war began," or words to that effect.

Many Canadian radio listeners doubtless tuned in elsewhere after that remark, for in 1917 young Canadians had been intrenched in Flanders for more than two years. Canadians are dependent upon the United States for moving picture entertainment, in which they are constantly told that the war only began in 1917, or in which possible Canadian factors have been totally ignored.

Young Canadians take these incidents as a matter of course, but the result has been to make them conscious of a need to cultivate Canadian mediums of self-expression. It has also made it apparent that Canadian individuality would soon be submerged and forgotten if political union with the United States were achieved.

Hockey Players Migrate

Other examples of this kind can be found in sport. Hockey is Canada's real national game. Until a few years ago, the leading hockey players in Canada were in the National Hockey League, composed of Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton and Ottawa, with keen rivals in the Canadian West. It was the aim of young Canadian hockey players to be good enough eventually to play for one of these great professional teams, just as American boys would like to be star baseball players on the Philadelphia Athletics or the New York Giants.

About 1926 the National Hockey League decided to admit Boston and New York, and later Detroit and Chicago obtained franchises. This resulted in Hamilton, a city of 150,000 population, and one of the great sport centers of the Dominion, dropping out of the league—and the end of the annual tourney with the West for the Stanley Cup. Ottawa, the cradle of hockey and a city of similar size, will probably also be forced to sell its franchise to some large American city.

These small Canadian cities cannot compete with the big American centers in maintaining professional sport; a capacity crowd in New York is 18,000, paying probably an average of $1.50 per seat, while a capacity crowd in Ottawa is 8000, paying an average of about 75 cents a seat. The result is that the American clubs can afford to pay higher salaries to their players and the smaller Canadian cities soon find themselves deprived of star men. A short while ago there were 18 Ottawa boys playing hockey for other professional teams in the N. H. L.

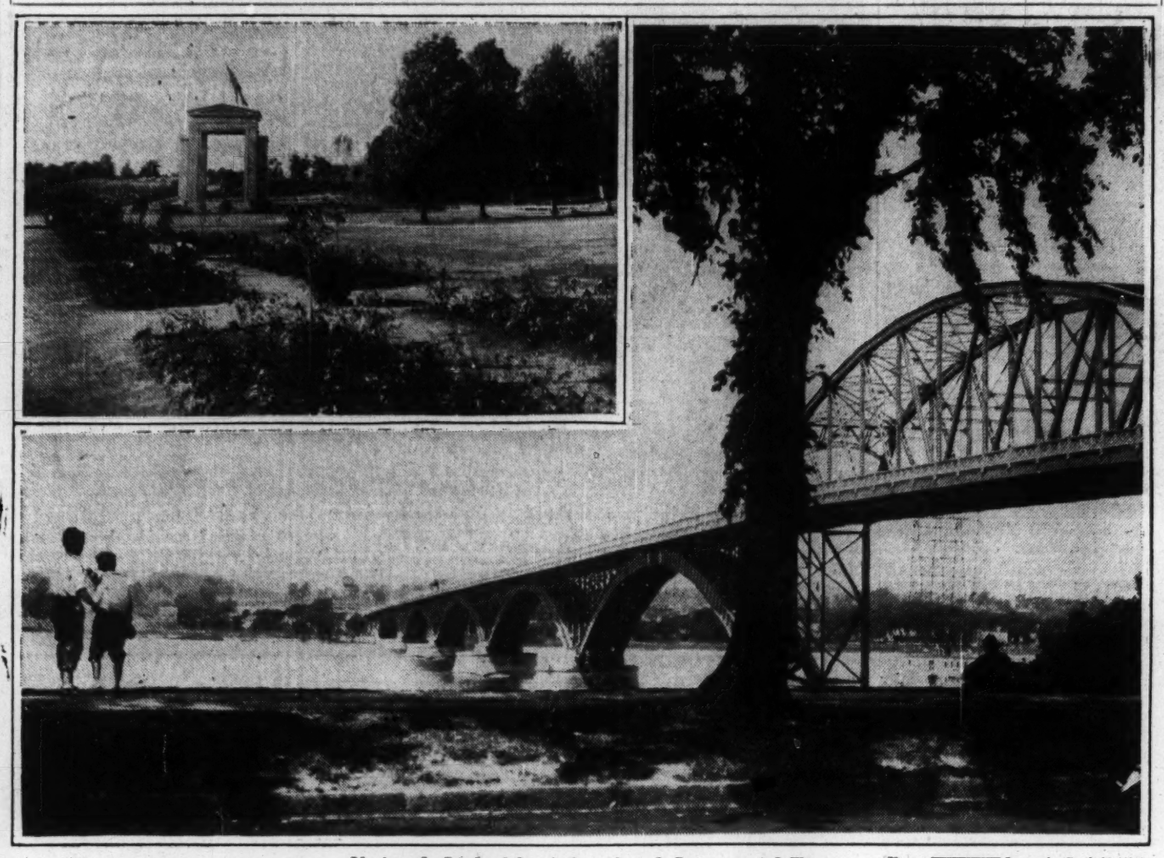
Canadians More Reserved

Once again, therefore, it is brought home to young Canadians that too close a union with the United States means a complete and quick submergence of anything that is really Canadian. After all, it is mighty disturbing to the Canadian boy to find that the man he hero-worshiped last year as the center ice star of his home town hockey team is now wearing the colors of the Chicago Black Hawks, and a rival of the few home town players who still remain.

Thus it is sometimes remarked that young Canadians are not so friendly toward young citizens of the United States as the latter are to them. The charge may be justified, but not because of any "inferiority complex" in young Canada. This article has tried to point out that young Canadians are learning that magnitude does not necessarily mean greatness, and that there are many fine features of Canada which are worthy of being cherished. Canadians convey the impression of being less friendly perhaps because they are naturally more reserved. After all, the people of the United States enjoy having the reputation of being the most hospitable in the world.

Perhaps this dissertation will help young Americans to understand a Canadian's seeming lack of enthusiasm when the statement is made: "Why, in the United States we do not regard Canada as a foreign country." Although it is a friendly expression, well meant, Canadians are not too sure that they quite relish the prospects of Canada being put in the same class as Alaska.

Youth of Canada and United States Talk Across the Border



Nationals Linked by Cultural and Commercial Ties Upper [The Christian Science Monitor] Lower by Ruth Nettleton

Upper—Peace Arch on Canadian Boundary at Blaine, Wash. Lower—International Peace Bridge Spanning Niagara River at Buffalo, N. Y., a Symbol of More Than Century of Unbroken Friendship.

Ottawa Liberals Fail in Efforts For New Election

Parliament Adjourns With Praise for Its Work in Throne Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Congratulations "upon the extent and importance of the legislation enacted which vitally affects the economic and social life of Canada" were contained in the Throne Speech read by Lord Bessborough, Governor-General, at the proroguing of the Dominion Parliament recently.

Such praise seemed fitting, as the fifth session provided more measures of a progressive and practical nature than any previous session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Canada. Outstanding among these were the creation of a central bank, privately owned but largely government controlled; a marketing board for the regulation of the price and disposal of natural products of the farm; two measures designed to keep the farmer on the land by a system of refinancing of his debts at longer rates of interest; an unemployment relief bill that provides $40,000,000 to be spent on public works throughout Canada. (This money will come from amendments to the Dominion Notes Act lowering the gold coverage to only $25 on every $100 of paper currency, permitting the latter to be increased by $120,000,000).

Emanating in the Senate was a plan for setting up a central committee to coöperate with the provinces in stimulating tourist traffic. Sale, possession and carrying of firearms were further restricted; a new companies' act was passed to harmonize provincial corporation laws so as to afford greater protection to the investor, and amendments to the customs and customs tariff acts were put through at the end of the session to provide relief for the United States exporter to the Canadian market, by permitting the ignoring under certain circumstances of excise duties and taxes in the exporting countries in estimating "fair market value."

The most important committee work was that of the committee under Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, investigating price spreads and unfair business practices, which, transformed into a royal commission, will submit recommendations for the providing of better protection for employee and consumer.

The chief features of the budget were the cutting in half of the 2 cents per pound tax on sugar and the application of a tax on gold production to make up the deficiency on revenue. The budget estimated for the present fiscal year an ordinary surplus of some $8,000,000 over ordinary expenditure, which does not take into account such extraordinary expenditures as those due to relief and railway deficits.

Although the Bennett Government assumed power in 1930 and therefore need not appeal to the country for another year, strong but futile effort was made by the Liberals at the close of the session to force the Conservatives to declare a general election this fall.

The overwhelming Conservative defeats in recent provincial elections in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Ontario have convinced opposition parties that the Bennett Government no longer holds the confidence of the people.

Execution of Woman Stayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11—Assemblyman William Breitenbach (D.) of Brooklyn yesterday urged Gov. H. H. Lehman to send a message to the Legislature recommending that capital punishment for women be abolished. Simultaneously, attorneys for Mrs. Anna Antonio, convicted of being implicated in the slaying of her husband, were pleading for the woman's life. Her execution and that of two men convicted with her was today stayed by Governor Lehman until the week of Aug. 6, pending an appeal for a new trial.

Criticism of Films Meets No Resentment, 'Tsar' Hays Declares

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 11 (AP)—Without commenting on the virtual demand of the Interfaith Conference of New York that he resign, Mr. Will H. Hays, so-called "Tsar" of the films, said July 9 none of the present criticism of film productions is "resented" although "some of it may be unjustified."

Mr. Hays arrived in Hollywood unannounced yesterday, and will remain a month. He has been head of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors' Association since 1922 at an annual salary of $150,000. He said:

"There is definite value to producers of pictures in certain phases of current criticism. Some of it may be unjustified; some may be entirely unwarranted—all of it is understood; none of it is resented. The screen has always been the subject of constant controversy. Naturally, every one of the 123,000,000 people in the United States has and is entitled to have his own opinion of the movies. Without public criticism progress would be impossible in this as in any other service of popular entertainment."

Code Cut Thins Out Ranks Of Motion Picture Extras

Out of Some 10,000 Now Cluttering Up the Lots About 1800 Will Be Left to Provide Living Pay for Jobs Whenever Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Ranks of extra players available for service in the motion picture studios here are being carefully thinned in order to provide more frequent employment for a maximum number of workers.

The thinning process, a very delicate operation, is being conducted by the code extra committee under the NRA regulations for motion pictures. It is expected to weed out about four-fifths of Hollywood's 10,000 film extras.

Generally regarded as long overdue, the code committee's work is expected to remedy a distressed situation in which thousands of persons have clamored for a few hundred jobs available on studio lots. Not being able to secure this employment regularly, for purely mathematical reasons, if no other, the thousands have chosen to eke out a precarious existence on scanty salaries, clutching hopes of a lucky "break," or else of recognition for their talent.

It is the code committee's hope, explained Mrs. Mabel Kinney, chairman, that, by restricting employment to a selected list of extras, a decent standard of living can be assured the more capable element belonging to their ranks.

To insure the committee's goal, film studios would have to provide about two days work a week for each qualified extra. Perhaps it may appear that two days is an inadequate period of time in which to earn a week's bread and butter; but not when the rate of payment for extra work is known.

Extras are paid from $7.50 to $15 for an eight-hour day, depending upon their classification, the so-called "dress" players with special wardrobes receiving the higher salaries. Generous overtime allowances are made, and if they are called upon to speak even one line the wage is fixed at $25 per day.

Since an average of from 400 to 800 extras are employed daily in the studios, a little simple arithmetic shows that 1800 extras should be the average number that can be assured regular employment under present conditions. At times, of course, the demand for these workers is expanded enormously, and the code would have to be sufficiently flexible to meet such conditions.

In preparing its register, the code committee secured 35 separate extra lists, aggregating about 10,000 names, of men, women, and children who have had at least 26 days of employment in motion pictures during each year of the last three years, or during the past year. From this select list, the available extras are being re-registered on the basis of merit.

Three Nations Agree To Baltic Entente, But No Pact Signed

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

KAUNAS, Lithuania, July 11 — A Baltic Little Entente consisting of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia is nearer realization as a result of the three days' conference here of these states, which have decided to continue negotiations in Tallinn or Riga in the very near future.

Although no final agreement was signed by the three foreign ministers present it is declared that an understanding on the fundamental idea of a Baltic union was reached, but because of the limited time it will be necessary to hold another meeting.

The greatest harmony prevailed between Latvia and Estonia, which have been united in foreign policy for many years. The only difficulty appears to have been Lithuania's claim to Vilna, in which the two neighboring states are not willing to be mixed up.

Sales Tax Yields $4,000,000

Oklahoma's 1 per cent general retail sales tax returned about $4,000,000 in its first year of operation ending early in July.

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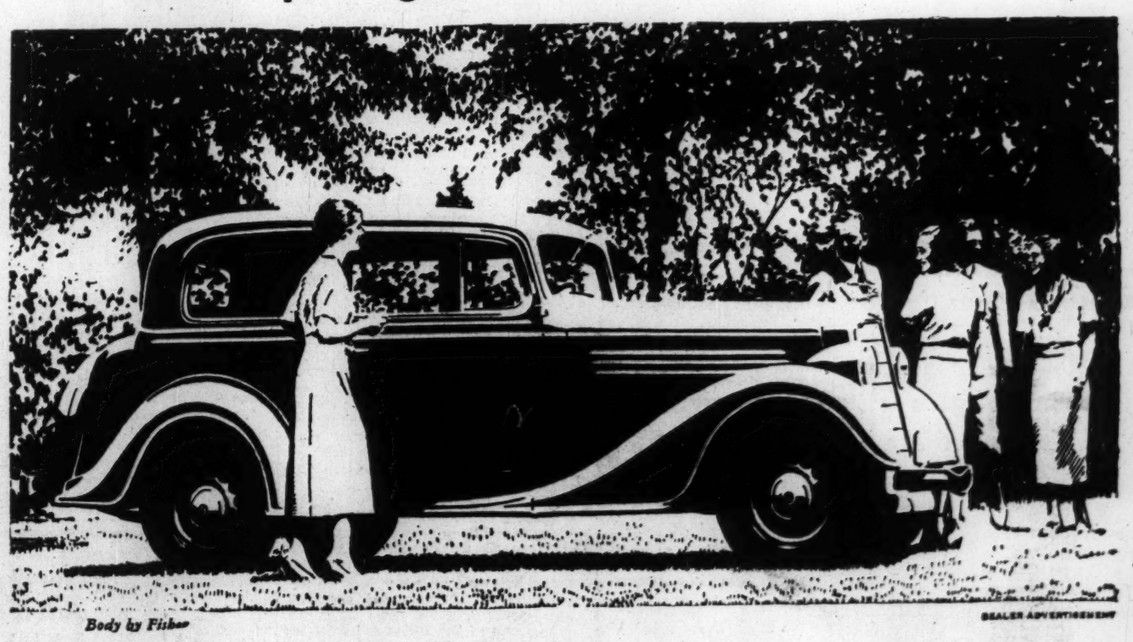
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WHEN · BETTER · AUTOMOBILES · ARE · BUILT—BUICK · WILL · BUILD · THEM

Wave of Strikes Hinges On Union Rights in New Deal Rather Than Hours and Wages

Controversy Rages Over Recognition or Non-Recognition—Truce Between Labor and Capital Definitely Over

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—With industrial labor strife now blazing from one end of the country to another, federal officials in contact with the situation declare that the major cause of controversy today is union recognition involved in the question of the New Deal rather than higher wages, shorter hours or working conditions, as in times past.

Figures gathered by the conciliation division of the Labor Department show that the truce between labor and capital that existed in the worst days of the slump is definitely over. The country is going back to the stress of industrial conflicts which characterized times of prosperity.

The story is told graphically in the following figures illustrating by number of man-days lost in disputes how strikes suddenly declined almost to zero after the Wall Street crash, and how they have burst forth again with reviving business and ascending costs of living:

	Man-Days Lost in Strikes
1927	37,800,000
1928	32,000,000
1929	10,000,000
1930	2,700,000
1931	6,400,000
1932	6,500,000
1933	13,500,000

Figures on the Increase

Figures for 1934 are already far higher than equivalent figures for the first months of 1933. In January, February and March, 1933, only about 800,000 man-hours were lost in strikes, whereas in the same months of 1934 the figure had increased by almost 500 per cent, to 3,906,000 man-hours.

At the office of the United States conciliation service, officials declare they have not been so busy since the World War. Part of the present unrest is attributed to the increase in strikes and walk-outs that follows every period of business recovery.

It is when costs of living are going up, dormant businesses are reviving, more men are going back to work that the trade unions begin their drives for recruits and that wage-workers are more willing to unite.

They see in such periods both a better chance to win controversies, a more favorable opportunity to get new jobs if they lose old ones, and at the same time a greater compulsion for increased pay because of rising living costs than at other periods.

Unions Cash Labor Check

But the new reign of strikes has in it an unprecedented feature. The NRA opened a new chapter in American labor history. Section 7-A gave a congressional indorsement to the old right to organize, and gave labor also legal sanctions if an employer refused to bargain with his workers collectively "through representatives of their own choosing," or if he discriminated against them for such bargaining.

Previously, labor depended on its own economic strength if it had any to enforce this right to organize. Now it has the force of law to help it. With labor's new fight has come, in many instances, an attempt to secure the closed shop.

"Labor has been given a blank check," said one labor department official, "now the trade unions are trying to cash it."

The longshoremen's walk-out on the Pacific Coast, that threatens a general strike in San Francisco, involves the question of union recognition, and the closed shop.

Suspect Company Influence

In the steel controversy, that was narrowly averted, the question of union recognition was involved. As employers as well as employees lighten their lines, many observers here read into the decision of the Republic Iron & Steel Company to sever dealings with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers after 20 years of contracts, the evidence of pressure from other firms. The charge was also heard in some labor circles that the steel companies were attempting to provide a big strike at this time, for which they are said to be well prepared.

With the aid of Section 7-A of NIRA, the great soft coal industry has been practically organized 100 per cent by Mr. John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America. Soft coal was at one time organized fairly completely, but in recent years unions lost most of their membership.

Issue Popular Elsewhere

The miners' strike in Butte, Mont., is attributed to a combination of wage and union-recognition controversies.

Minneapolis and St. Paul are faced today with a general strike growing out of a truck lines dispute involving questions of union jurisdiction, with other matters.

Half a dozen other big strikes are threatened or under way involving the same issues.

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Flaws Picked In New Deal By Davis and Glass

Tendencies of Leaders Resented in Talks at Charlottesville

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 11—Two nationally known figures in the Democratic Party, Mr. John W. Davis, nominee for President in 1924, and Mr. Carter Glass, veteran Senator from Virginia, barbed their spears and charged full tilt against policies and tendencies of the incumbent Democratic Administration in addresses before the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs, in session here.

Entitling his address "The Old Order," Mr. Davis defended that system with a reference, though not by name, to Thomas Jefferson, who "wrote years ago that the essence of republican government is the right of men to be secure in their persons, their property and in its management."

"He was one whose every word and act was instinct with a sense of the worth and dignity of the individual man, and, so believing, he held that men should be left as free as possible to follow their own purposes in their own way, to their own loss or profit, restrained only so far as might be necessary to prevent them from injuring their neighbors."

Practices Condemned

While denying an intention to speak for or against the New Deal as an entity, Mr. Davis attacked at least two practices in law making which have come to be identified with it. One of these, which he found prevalent in England as well as America, is the passing of statutes "that purport to declare a policy or outline a purpose or even express a trustful wish that things shall be so and so" and then turn over to a bureaucracy the making of such rules and regulations, decisions, proclamations, ukases and edicts as in the opinion of the Executive are appropriate to bring about the desired state of affairs.

Another is employment of the "grand omnific word, emergency," to override constitutional limitations.

"I observe," he continued, "that it is increasingly popular to preface statutory enactments with a prolonged recital of the pious aims which fill the legislative mind."

Disquieting Questions

This, he said, gives rise to disquieting questions, among which are "Is it essential, as Montesquieu thought, that in order to escape tyranny the executive, legislative and judicial powers or any two of them must never be centered in the same hands? Is or is not the Constitution a law for rulers and people in peace and war alike? Is it or is it not a breach of constitutional right to spend money raised by federal taxation for objects wholly foreign to the powers granted to the Federal Government? Does the binding power of an oath to support the Constitution cease when some ostensible public good may be attained by its evasion?"

As for a planned economy, "who will go bond that such vast power will be sanely used? It is said that those in charge will be inclined to follow patriotic lines, unmoved by the sordid desire for gain. But there remains a kind of greed that tempts men to do stranger things than does even the love of money. It is the lust for power, for popularity, for fame."

Laissez Faire Defined

In contrast he ventured that the rights now often described in the phrase "laissez faire" are in fact curiously like the thing our sires and grandsires gave their lives for and to which they gave the name of freedom."

"Thank God, with all their love of freedom, they did not build a Government too poor or too indifferent to protect the weak against the strong, to curb overreaching and ruthless power, or to preserve for all equality of opportunity under the law," he concluded.

"Surely, we have warrant to believe that within the framework provided by the old order progress is still possible, reforms are still practicable, and recovery is still attainable."

Senator Glass, introducing the speaker, said he had been interested to know if Mr. Davis "like some others had become a convert to resiliency in the Constitution, to resiliency which invites opportunism and which would subject us to the caprices of men not nearly so wise as those who wrote that great document." But on reflection he was sure the former nominee would defend the Constitution "against the vagaries of brain trusts or brainless trusts for all time."

Other Discussions

Preceding these criticisms there had been a round table discussion in one of the institute groups of a proposal by Mr. Russell E. Watson, counsel for the Johnson & Johnson Company, to make permanent certain features of the NRA. He recommended that regulation be simmered down to control of wages and hours and that industry in general be grouped under three codes in this respect.

Dr. A. J. Hettinger Jr., of Detroit, objected that such proposals do not take into account "what NRA really is," namely, "a big unwieldy bureaucracy of well-meaning, hard-working men but with an utter lack of any underlying, fundamental economic philosophy." Mr. George H. Mead, chairman of the Industrial Advisory Board of the NRA, replied that immediate adherence to a fundamental economic philosophy is impossible under a rule of democratic government in code making, but that the NRA division of research and planning is working as rapidly as possible toward such a policy.

Roses From Texas

East Texas rose growers supply almost half the nation's rose bushes.

They Bring Opinions Into the Open

Principals in the Wellesley Institute for Social Progress

Left to Right, Back Row—Miss Dorothy P. Hill, of Buffalo, Director; Caroline Ware, Member of Staff of Consumers' Advisory Board; Phillips Bradley of Amherst, Specialist in International Relations; Max Lerner of Sarah Lawrence College, Faculty Leader; Miss Alice Hunt, President of the Consumers' League of Rhode Island; Miss M. Louise Walworth, Chairman of Institute Committee; Mrs. James C. Luitweiler, Admission Chairman, from Millburn, N. J.

Front Row—Alfred D. Sheffield, Dean of Institute Round Tables; Gardiner C. Means, Economic Adviser on Finance; Eugene Forsey, Department of Economics, McGill University, Montreal.

Carry New Deal Direct to People, Bradley Demands

Meet Fascism Threat With Democracy, Educator Tells Wellesley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 11—Democracy should meet the threat of Fascist tendencies by the application of more democracy, Dr. Phillips Bradley, Amherst professor of economics and sociology, and instructor at the second Summer Institute for Social Progress, declared here today.

He outlined a bold plan for a direct vote of the people on the New Deal as a means of averting Fascist tendencies and dissipating obstacles that have arisen to impede certain parts of the Administration's program.

Dr. Bradley believes the Administration is being gradually forced to modify or abandon parts of its program because of the antagonistic pressure of industry and he admits the possibility that industry may even "move in on the Government," usurping increased control for itself.

This pressure has forced the Government to vacillate and retreat, to blur its objectives lest industry rise up and wreck completely the whole program. To settle the issue, to articulate the policies, to determine the real strength of the forces at work, Dr. Bradley proposed that the President should take some large, progressive issue directly to the people and receive their mandate on it.

Business Decentralization

Contending that the survival of the capitalistic system depends mainly on the decentralization of business, he suggested the people be asked to vote on this issue. In other words he proposed that President Roosevelt make his subsistence farming plan and its corollary of getting the unemployed out of the cities the subject of a nation-wide referendum.

If the people voted in favor of this decentralization, Dr. Bradley believes the Administration could order industry to decentralize immediately and could transfer not thousands but millions of idle to the rural sections.

Dr. Bradley, admitting the hypothetical nature of the proposal nevertheless, held that such a move, if an Executive risk his destiny on the decision of the people, would prove the Democratic method. It would, in his opinion, be the only way to repel undue pressure from industry, to give the Government authority to advance confidently on its program.

It is a method never tried in Germany; it is the ultimate test of Democracy, and Dr. Bradley will not concede the defeat of the Democratic system until some such test is made.

Monetary Reforms

Dr. Gardiner C. Means, economic adviser on finance to the United States Secretary of Agriculture, conducted the morning lecture and outlined the needs of a reformed monetary policy. He disagreed with those who believe reforms can be procured by the application of one nostrum, such as the commodity dollar.

He recognizes the intricate complexity of the situation, the play of antagonistic forces, and asserts a stable economy requires adjustments in prices, production, and consumption technique, as well as monetary reform.

He stressed the need for a technique that would sluice the savings of the community into productive activities without defections to abortive speculation. His program for monetary reform includes broadly three divisions:

1. Determination of price and production policies.
2. Basic reforms in the money and banking system that supplies much of the commercial loans.
3. The perfecting of a new technique for converting the savings of communities into production.

Attitudes More Clear

At the afternoon round tables, it was noticed certain attitudes among the students that distinguish this institute from the one last year. The liberals appear dissatisfied and somewhat disillusioned mainly because social legislation has not advanced appreciably and because industry seems to be gathering in the benefits.

Sympathizers with capital are much more militant than last year. The failures of capital seem more distant to them this session and there is a tendency to urge impatiently removal of most of the governmental restraints that have been applied to business.

Most marked of all is the crystalization of Fascist and Communist theories, which last session seemed so alien and amorphous. Communist sympathizers, with their rigid distinctions between the exploited and unexploited, believe the Government has done nothing to remove these distinctions.

If there was a fleeting moment of compromise among the radicals when the Roosevelt Administration took charge, it has gone. The decisions of the Government in the steel, automobile and Autolite strikes and the violence of the San Francisco strike have destroyed all attitude of compromise and set the Communists on their accustomed road of militant attack on all capitalistic policies. At least this is so in the view of some students at the institute.

Fascism, especially as expressed in business domination, appears a more real concept to many of the students. And, of course, there are those just anxious to know.

Monitor Interview At 9 P. M., July 14

ON SATURDAY, July 14, only, the regular Monitor Interview will be heard at 9 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and WIXAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass.

This change is occasioned by a special dramatic program on the NBC-Blue network from 8 to 9 p. m.

Monitor Opens Radiocast Studio In Own Building

Soundproofed Room on Ninth Floor Connected With Station WBZ

The Christian Science Monitor's regular noonday radiocast, "The Monitor Views the News," went on the air today for the first time from a studio within the new building of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

At noon, eastern daylight time, Mr. Henry Edison Williams, regular midday radiocaster of Monitor news, inaugurated the new radiocasting studio located in the northeast corner of the tower on the ninth floor.

This evening at 5:15 p. m., Mr. Ernest Beaufort, regular evening news radiocaster, will present the first evening schedule from the new studio.

This room in the tower has been soundproofed to prevent echoes from the voices of the radiocasters. Necessary remote control equipment linking it to the Hotel Bradford studios of Station WBZ has been installed.

The need for such a studio in The Christian Science Publishing House has been apparent from the inception of the Monitor's radiocasting the news. Location of the studios of WBZ in Boston sometimes meant losing bulletins of news that came into the Monitor office after the radiocaster had left.

With the new studio located in the building, however, the Monitor news radiocasters will be able to give news "breaking" a few minutes before the news radiocast.

For technical reasons the regular Monitor Interview will be heard next Saturday evening, July 14, only, at the new time of 9 p. m., eastern daylight time, directly from the studios of Station WBZ. On that evening Mr. Paul O. Nafe, Feature Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radiocaster.

U. S. Destroyer Launched At Philadelphia Navy Yard

PHILADELPHIA, July 11 (AP)—The destroyer Aylwin, the second to bear that name in the American Navy, was launched yesterday at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. She will be placed in commission early next year.

Christened by Elizabeth Mary Farley, 11-year-old daughter of Postmaster-General James A. Farley, the $4,000,000 destroyer is the first of four of her type to be built at the navy yard under the terms of the London Naval Treaty.

Connecticut Starts Survey to Find Help For Stranded Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—After much discussion, some disappointments some false starts, and Connecticut has set to work on a survey of its "stranded" populations. The move may eventually lead to establishment of a subsistence farm program.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, in announcing that the Emergency Relief Commission has been given $34,200 to make the survey, said that in some parts of the State, including sections of eastern Connecticut and the lower Naugatuck Valley, industry will never return to its former condition. Families which once earned a living from industry in these areas, he said, are definitely "stranded."

The survey will seek to show whether these families can be moved onto the land and made to support themselves partly by farming and partly by new industrial activity.

The survey by the Emergency Relief Commission is a new attack on the problem, independent of the work already done under the leadership of Mr. Thomas H. Beck, chairman of the State Board of Fisheries and Game. Under the Beck plan for a community of subsistence homesteads, funds would come from the Federal Department of Interior. A site for an experimental homestead already has been chosen but the plan struck a snag on the financial question which so far has not been straightened out.

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A PARADISE FOR VACATIONISTS

'Song of a Lark' Failed as Art But Wins Public Acclaim

Famous Painting by Breton Unveiled in Chicago by Mrs. Roosevelt at Art Institute; Poles Poll Heavy Vote for 'Pulaski'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 11—The "Song of a Lark," famous painting by Jules Breton, was brought out from its year's retirement in a storeroom at the Art Institute yesterday, to be proclaimed the most loved picture of Americans.

Rescued from a future of layers of dust, the famous picture, which had been relegated to the background by institute officials because it was not considered good art, was nevertheless voted back on the walls of the institute by people who for generations had seen copies of it in their school books and came to love it.

It was unveiled by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt before hundreds of men and women crowded in the corridors of the Art Institute. When the beige colored curtains were withdrawn, the French peasant girl with sickle in hand gazing skyward "looked as fresh as a daisy" in a new brown wood frame which had replaced the old heavily carved gold one of the 1890's.

Many world's fair visitors missed this favorite picture last summer and were disappointed when told that it had been retired to a storeroom. One mother from a neighboring state said she had brought her children to the art exhibition especially to see the original canvas. This led to the conclusion that perhaps there were other paintings which the people would like to see added to this year's exhibition and resulted in a contest sponsored by a Chicago newspaper to determine which picture the people would choose to hang on the institute walls.

In the contest, second place was given to "Pulaski in Battle at Savannah," by Batowski, a very large canvas which was painted about two years ago, it was said, and which was seen by some 100,000 persons last summer at the fair grounds. Third place was given to "View of Toledo," by El Greco.

At the opening of the contest 10 pictures were suggested for the voters, five by Mr. Robert H. Harshe, director of the Art Institute, and five by the newspaper managing the contest. "The Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," by Emanuel Leutze, "Oxen Going to Work," by Troyon, were among the 10, but these fell behind with too few votes.

Suddenly about a month before the balloting closed, votes began to pour in for a new picture, "Pulaski in Battle at Savannah," admired by many Polish people in Chicago. So many Polish friends got behind the drive that hundreds of votes, even packages of them, were sent in, showing the great desire of the Polish people to see the painting exhibited at the Art Institute. This deluge of votes at the last moment, it was said, gave the Polish painting second place.

The painting is, at the present time, the property of the Polish Women's Alliance of America, and will remain during the summer in the collection at the Art Institute. The "View of Toledo," by El Greco, belongs to the Metropolitan Museum in New York City, but will be on exhibition for World's Fair visitors at the Art Institute this summer, it was announced.

Spencer Named College Dean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, July 11—Dr. Herbert L. Spencer, principal of Henry Clay Frick Training School for Teachers here since 1929, has been appointed dean of the college at the University of Pittsburgh. He succeeds Dr. L. P. Sieg, who resigned as dean to become president of the University of Washington in Seattle.

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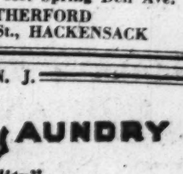

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Secret Police Prove Bulwark To European Dictatorships

(Continued from Page 1)

Government organ, declares "this reorganization means that the struggle against class enemies, although still uncompleted, can be fought by different methods. The importance of revolutionary law and state judicial bodies following systematic legal procedure has increased tremendously."

Secret Police Prove Chief Support Of Europe's Dictators

Abolition of the Ogpu, Soviet Russia's powerful secret police organization, focuses attention on the extent to which secret police systems are being used in Europe as a vital weapon of the increasing array of dictatorial governments.

Uniformed police in these countries symbolize the maintenance of law and order, but behind them, unseen organizations often wield the power that keeps the government in office and without which every dictator in Europe would be unable to hold the reins.

Strange symbols and even stranger legends surround these secret organizations whose arm is long and whose sources of information surprising. Not always are they removed from terrorism for the first requirement of every dictatorship is a special police to suppress opposition.

Russia

Most dreaded of Communist institutions was the United States Political Department, or Ogpu. Its dissolution offects the personal liberty of every Soviet citizen.

The decision to disband the Ogpu, whose secret agents and uniformed troops have done more than anything else to support the Communist dictatorship in Russia, apparently was conceived at the Seventeenth Party Congress last January.

Soon after the Party Congress, the Ogpu was instructed to surrender control of its own extensive industrial system, and the Commissariat of Heavy Industry has gradually taken over this system. It was not generally known even among Russian Communists how large these industrial holdings had become.

The Ogpu owned factories sufficient to provide military equipment and clothing for its troops and agents. It had its own transport facilities, including canals and some short railway lines. These have now been removed from its control. The central Ogpu industrial section in Moscow, with several hundred employees, has been gradually dissolved.

The next move was designed to relax the connections between the Ogpu and the Red Army. The Ogpu had a special section devoted to work among army officers and soldiers. Cases of high treason, whether they affected military or civilians, were almost invariably handled by the Ogpu without recourse to military or civil courts. A decree published in June, which provided for the trial of treason cases in civil courts, took most of such cases out of the hands of the Ogpu.

Last year's ruthless but successful battle which the Ogpu led against peasants who resisted collectivization was the final major contest for socialization. All classes in Russia now have been persuaded or coerced into the conviction that the Communist dictatorship is absolute and cannot be broken. Probably there are not a dozen Russians in the Soviet Union who really believe that any sort of counter-revolution is possible. Hence the Ogpu is no longer a necessity to maintain the Soviet power.

The Ogpu was the lineal descendant of the dreaded Cheka, or Committee for Combating Counter-revolution, formed in Russia during the period of civil war.

Germany

In Germany political police existed before the advent of National Socialism. But the Hitler régime has placed the service upon an entirely new basis. It becomes not only the servant of the state, but the servant of a political party which regards every other political faith as an enemy only worthy of extinction.

The function of exterminating Marxists and Communists and of preserving the political security of the present state has passed from the informal terrorism of the first weeks of Hitlerism into the organized hands of the "Geheime Staats Polizei." The position of this secret police body was recently consolidated with an order in Prussia making the "G. S. P." an official though independent unit under the Ministry of the Interior. Thus investigations of political character formally pass out of the hands of Storm Troopers and members of the National Socialist Party organization although it is not known how this affects the so-called "blocwart" system under which members of the "private army" are reputed to attempt to discern the political faith of every individual within the residential blocks under their surveillance by means of close observation and casual conversation.

The great power in the hands of the "G. S. P." is indicated in the fact that since the Hitler Government came into power, a condition of civil martial law has existed in Germany. The secret police may arrest whom they please. They may place anyone under "protective custody" or in concentration camps. From such arrest there is no appeal save to Herr Hitler himself, while the usual constitutional guarantees of personal liberty remain abrogated.

The German secret police with its headquarters in the Prinz Albrecht Strasse, is under the direct control of Gen. Hermann Goering, Reichs Minister for Air and Prime Minister of Prussia. In Prussia the "G. S. P." are directed by Dr. Ludwig Diels, who, with the formal reconstruction of the secret police in the latter weeks of 1932, was given the title of "Inspector" of the organization. Outside of Prussia the secret police are under the direction of Herr Himmler, chief of the "Schutz Staffel," the black-uniformed members of the "Brownshirts" who constitute the picked Storm Troop corps embracing Herr Hitler's private bodyguard.

Italy

Less is known of the Opera Vigilanza Reati Antifascisti, called in Italy the "Ovra." Its functions are clearly in line with its title which is translated as the Organization for Vigilance Against Anti-Fascist Crimes. Yet the philosophy of the Fascist state which brooks no political opposition, combined with the striking vigor with which Signor Mussolini originally consolidated his power, indicates the extensive scope and the present efficiency of his political police. The Ovra was formed in 1929 shortly after the last attempt on the Duce's life with the object of discovering and repressing any signs of anti-Fascism. This secret police, which is dependent on the Ministry of the Interior—the Duce himself is at the head of this department—is perhaps the best organized body in the Fascist state. It is believed that there are as many as 30,000 secret police—men and women—forming the Ovra scattered all over the country and belonging to all grades of society from aristocracy to labor. The Ovra follows you everywhere, from the moment you touch Italian soil—in the theater, in clubs, in cafes, in the Universities (professors are often reported to the authorities not only for what they say but more frequently for what they fail to say), even in your private home, where one of your guests may possibly be an Ovra agent, wearing a white tie. The Ovra keeps a close watch on all those suspected of being hostile to the Fascist régime and immediately reports to the police proper any "plot" against Mussolini or the régime, the threads of which it has discovered.

France

In France—almost the only great country on the European continent where political and personal liberty remain intact—the rôle of the secret police is distinctly secondary. With the royalist Action Française and the Communists working openly and unhindered in their efforts to overthrow the republican régime—to say nothing of several smaller Fascist and National Socialist organizations—it is evident that there is hardly any need in France for a secret police to ferret out anti-republican political activity!

But if there is no French parallel to the activity of secret police in Russia, Germany and Italy, there exist nevertheless two organizations to which the term could be applied the deuxième bureau (usually written 2èBureau) or French espionage service; and the Sûreté Générale, or Sûreté Nationale as it was recently named. The first of these is one of the special departments of the army's general staff. It corresponds more or less to the English Intelligence Service, and is concerned principally with gathering information of military importance in other countries. It has also, however, a fairly extensive network of agents in France itself.

The Sûreté Nationale on the other hand is under the direct authority of the Ministry of the Interior, and is entirely a civil organization. It is charged with the duty of counter-espionage, or the defense of France against foreign spies. The Sûreté Générale, whose agents work in secret as far as possible, has other less well-defined tasks such as the control and surveillance of foreigners in France. Politically, it is not of much importance, although its potential significance under certain conditions might become very great.

Balkans

In the Balkans, on the other hand, the secret police plays an exceedingly vital rôle and is one of the main defenses of the state.

Albania is ruled in an absolutistic manner by a single man, King Zog. In Yugoslavia there is a royal dictatorship. Bulgaria has long been waging war on Communists and in Roumania the Government has been fighting extreme Right and Left Wing movements ever since the war. In view of this, the secret police, or the political police, have a great deal to do.

In Yugoslavia there is an exceedingly rigid law for the defense of the realm, while in Bulgaria a similar law, known as Z. Z. Z., forbids many sorts of political activity, and in Roumania, also, laws, regulations and special "acts of government" define many kinds of political activity as illegal.

To enforce such laws, great numbers of secret police are, of course, necessary and in every case are very well organized. A former American minister in Bucharest, intimately acquainted with Roumanian affairs, once remarked that the secret police was the most efficient branch of the whole state administration.

In Balkan countries the political police usually constitute one branch of the general police system. In Bulgaria, for example, there is a general "Police Direction" managed by a director responsible to the Minister of the Interior. One of the chief departments in this organization is that for political offenses. In Roumania the "Sigurantsa" or "Sûreté Générale" hunts down political offenders and does it ruthlessly. In Yugoslavia there is more police control than in any other Balkan land except Albania. As far as political freedom goes, the Balkan lands may be arranged as follows in a descending order: Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Albania.

Austria

Since the war, the Republic of Austria has been noted for its unlimited freedom, and where there is freedom the secret police have not much to do. Since the introduction of the dictatorship, the outlawing of all opposition parties and the imposition of a censorship, the secret police have gained a new importance which may eventually reach that of the notoriously competent secret police of the old Hapsburg Empire.

Hungary

In Hungary the state has long been waging war on Left Wing parties and exercising the strictest control over all expression of public opinion, so a large and well-organized political police plays a dominant rôle in public life. This police helps a comparatively small number of political leaders to direct the public life of the nation.

President Views Panama Canal

(Continued from Page 1)

would guarantee and maintain the independence of the Republic.

Discovered by Columbus

Panama was discovered by Christopher Columbus during his fourth westward trip in 1502, when he was searching for "the strait to India," which he believed to lie somewhere between what today is Colombia and Costa Rica.

While he did not locate the "strait" he focused the Old World's attention upon the narrow strip of land, now Panama, that became the strategic point in the commerce of the western world and the defense of Spain's monopoly.

The fact that in the early sixteenth century no canal afforded easy transportation across the territory did not deter venturesome leaders in forcing their ways into the thick tropical jungles, and in 1513, Vasco Núñez de Balboa broke through to discover the Pacific Ocean. Six years later, Pedro Arias de Avila founded the former city of Panama.

Tales of Ancient Treasure

President Roosevelt as he journeys about Panama City will have a chance to listen to the tales of wealth in the olden days. At the height of the city's importance it outclassed even the capital of Peru in splendor and commercial activity, a preëminence that vanished only with the city's destruction by the buccaneer Sir Henry Morgan who roamed the Caribbean Sea during 1671.

However, not until the eighteenth century, years after the new walled Panama City was founded six miles from the old site, did the importance of the whole territory begin to subside.

The enormous wealth of gold, silver, and emeralds which poured into Spain through the territory en route from the Inca temples of Peru had become exhausted. Further, Spain had been deposed from European supremacy.

Growth of Republic

Lethargy developed throughout the territory and not until 1809, when a revolutionary movement against Spain began to spread, did the awakening come. Out of the revolt was founded Bolivar's great Colombian confederation made up of the Provinces of Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador and the Department of the Isthmus (Panama).

Panama continued as a Department of Colombia (New Granada) for 82 years, and then, on Nov. 3, 1903, declared its independence and was recognized by the United States.

The Isthmian Republic of the New World is one of the smallest as to population among the Latin-American group. The last official figures show some 468,000 persons living in Panama City, Colon, and other cities, and in the valleys and on the plains. The climate varies from the tropical heat of the coast to the refreshing coolness of the interior plateaus.

Land of Bananas

Agriculturally, Panamans turn their attention to the cultivation of bananas, the principal industry, sugar cane, tobacco, cacao, rice, corn, and many vegetables.

The Department of Agriculture besides making a systematic study of agricultural possibilities, offers assistance to genuine colonists and arranges for the favorable distribution of land.

The Republic is rich in forests suitable for cabinet, dye, and building materials. Cattle raising is encouraged, mining is carried on in various localities—silver, gold, manganese, lead and copper—and a sponge trade thrives along both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Panaman relations with the United States have, necessarily, been close. In the Republic's early years the good offices of the American Government were instrumental in settling political problems and supervising presidential elections.

Helped to Keep Order

In 1918 American troops were dispatched to Panama City and Colon to maintain order when the local police forces required assistance.

And in 1925 disturbances growing out of a strike led the American forces, at the request of the Panaman Government, to remain some nine days in Panama City. The United States Government has, also, assisted Panaman officials to effect important financial reforms.

Some months ago the Panaman President visited President Roosevelt at Washington. The call was declared to have brought about a more thorough understanding of small troublesome trade issues and the promise from President Roosevelt that adjustments pleasing to Panama would be made.

Presumably, the President will again discuss these issues with Panaman officials and clear away any existing misunderstandings.

General One-Day Strike Threatened in Havana

HAVANA, July 11 (By U. P.)—Efforts to promote a 24-hour general strike made the city uneasy yesterday. Although government officials predicted Communist labor leaders would fail, observers recalled the revolutionary strike which overthrew Gen. Gerardo Machado last summer after street massacres.

The Cabinet held a meeting all yesterday afternoon, although it was probable that domestic politics occupied major attention at the session. The ostensible cause of the general strike move is the demand for release of hunger-striking political prisoners in Principe, although demands amounted in effect to insistence on restoration of constitutional guarantees, now suspended, and repeal of most of the Government's emergency public order decrees.

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 11—Bolts of Thor were turned loose yesterday in the local branch of the General Electric Company to show that engineers can now duplicate the tremendous electrical discharges produced by natural lightning.

In releasing 250,000 amperes, Mr. K. B. McEachron, director of high voltage research, announced that his engineers were going lightning just a little bit better, for the highest charge known in nature is approximately 200,000 amperes. With about six inches of the "business end" of a bolt they can now duplicate all the destructive features of lightning.

For the benefit of those gathered yesterday to witness initial tests, heavy copper wire was made to disappear into thin air, vaporized by the tremendously high current; and reinforced concrete blocks, similar to those in modern highways, were reduced to powder.

A grounded conductor is not always grounded, they proved, as the copper wiring disappeared in smoke, and supposed insulators a half inch thick blew up in small pieces; finally a miniature frame house outfitted with radio attenna, chimney, etc., illustrated what lightning can do inside. It blew off the roof, vaporizing all the wiring and blowing out all doors and windows.

But despite its reputation as a destroyer, lighting is also a benefactor to mankind. Just how much, we may never know, says Mr. McEachron, "but we do know that it produces about 100,000,000 tons of fixed nitrogen yearly over the earth's surface, free of charge."

In commercial production of fixed nitrogen, electric sparks of 15 or 20 feet in length are used. In nature, the lightning coming down through the air, which is composed approximately of four-fifths nitrogen and one-fifth oxygen, breaks down the chemical balance temporarily and deposits fixed nitrogen on the soil, all at no cost to the farmer.

But regardless of lightning's benefactions, the G. E. engineers continued their research work until now they are able to duplicate it. They carry their laboratiry out in the fields where, with artificial bolts, they can test and build equipment to better withstand the effects of natural lightning.

Lightning made in the Pittsfield laboratories, while similar in every respect to natural lightning except that there is only about six inches of it, has been harnessed in experiments to the dial of an electric clock which tells it when to start. It obeys to the fraction of a second. Though it has the same tremendous wrecking power, it is tamed to the last degree.

Just before each flash a tiny bell wired to the apparatus gives a warning. Those present may then put their fingers in their ears for protection. The noise is like that of a light field gun. Instructions to those present were quite complicated when it came to explaining how to act when the machine vaporized an iron rod.

"When the bell rings, open your mouth, stop up your ears, shut your eyes and you'd better stand up because sparks are not so apt to land in your lap," said Mr. McEachron. "Better wear a hat too, if you have one."

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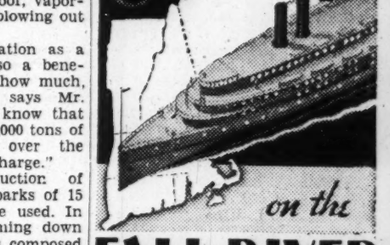

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Baseball Fans Enjoy All-Star Game—Yankee Defeats Rainbow—Draw in Cricket

Americans Win All-Star Game From Nationals

Pitching of Carl Hubbell of Giants Features Early Innings

By Edwin M. Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—Once again powerful team of American League stars has made the National League taste defeat. Yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds, before a capacity crowd that was estimated as more than 53,000, the junior league's picked baseball team triumphed over their senior rivals, thereby winning their second successive all-star contest, the first of which was played in 1933 at Comiskey Park, Chicago. The score of the second classic struggle was 9 to 7. Therefore the American Leaguers are off to a flying start in what is considered the greatest one-day show professional sport can offer.

Next year's game will be played at Cleveland, Ohio, in the home park of the American League club in that city. Braves Field, Boston, is the site of the 1936 contest.

Yesterday's game was played under ideal conditions. The weather was perfect for baseball, the diamond was in excellent shape and every one on that long list of stars picked to participate was present. The capacity gathering makes it possible to turn over another substantial check to the Association of Professional Ballplayers of America, the organization for whose benefit the contest is played.

Fans Arrive Early

As early as one-half hour before playing time, the stands and bleachers were filled. A small army of photographers and moving picture men were scattered all over the field, getting single and also group pictures of famous sluggers, pitchers and managers. The eagerness of many fans to arrive more than an hour before starting time, in order that they could witness even the pre-game practice, bears out the prediction that this exhibition of stars has become a baseball fixture for many years to come.

Shortly before Umpire Cy Pfirman called "Play ball," two great personalities were honored for their achievements on the field of America's national sport. Those gentlemen are the late John J. McGraw and Carl Hubbell. A memorial to "Little Napoleon," who was the National League's greatest manager, was unveiled over the entrance to the clubhouse in center field. It was presented by the host of New York players and writers who loved and respected him. Hubbell accepted a plaque given to him by members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America for being the most valuable player to his team during the championship season of 1933.

The game itself, at least from a technical standpoint, could have been much better. The air-tight pitching battle that nearly everyone expected, was missing. As the score indicates, the hitting was much more effective than the pitching.

Such American League sluggers as Cronin, Simmons and Averill were hitting the ball much too hard for the comfort of National League followers. With the exception of Carl Hubbell, all pitchers looked the same to them. They scored all of their runs in the fourth, fifth and sixth innings.

Hubbell Stood Out

If there is any glory in the outcome for the senior leaguers, it is the performance of Hubbell, that sensational left-handed ace of the New York Giants, who was on the mound during the first three innings and did not yield a run. After a shaky start, the tall screw-ball artist settled down and showed the capacity gathering just how a champion pitcher should perform. He struck out six men in the first two innings and saw only one man get beyond first base.

But unfortunately for the National Leaguers, Manager Bill Terry could not let Hubbell pitch the entire game. Immediately after he left the box, the American Leaguers went to work.

They treated Warneke of the Chicago Cubs harshly in the fourth inning and broke into the scoring column to the extent of a pair of runs, Van Mungo of Brooklyn relieved Warneke in the fifth after the former had walked the first two men to face him; and before the Dodgers' ace could retire the side, the junior circuit sluggers had put together three bases on balls and four hits for a grand total of six runs. That rally clinched the game, and gave Manager Joe Cronin of the winning group a chance to win back most of the fans' respect that he may have lost in the World Series of last October.

It looked as if the National Leaguers were going to even the all-star series when Frankie Frisch, playing-manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, drove one of Gomez's pitches into the upper section of the stands in right field as lead-off man in the first inning. Then in the third, Joe Medwick, an outfielder and team mate of Frisch, gave the Nationals further encouragement when he smashed another Gomez pitch into the upper stands, this time to left field. Two men were on base when Medwick connected.

The senior league team pushed across three more runs off Ruffing of the Yankees and Harder of Cleveland in the fifth inning, but as the final result shows, this was just wasted effort. The score:

American League

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Gehringer, Det., 2d	3	0	2	2	2	1	0
Manush, Wash., lf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruffing, N. Y., p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Harder, Cleve., p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ruth, N. Y., rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapman, N. Y., rf	2	0	1	3	0	1	0
Gehrig, N. Y., 1b	4	1	0	0	11	1	1
Foxx, Phila., 3b	5	1	2	3	1	2	0
Simmons, Chi., cf, lf	5	3	3	5	3	0	0
Cronin, Wash., ss	5	1	2	3	2	8	0
Dickey, N. Y., c	2	1	1	1	4	0	0
Cochrane, Det., c	1	0	0	0	4	1	0
Gomez, N. Y., p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Averill, Cleve., cf	4	1	2	5	1	0	0
West, St. L., cf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	39	9	14	23	27	14	1

National League

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Frisch, St. L., 2b	3	3	2	5	0	1	0
*Herman, Chi., 2b	2	0	1	2	0	1	0
Traynor, Pitt., 3b	5	2	2	2	1	0	0
Medwick, St. L., lf	2	1	1	4	0	0	0
Klein, Chi., lf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Cuyler, Chi., rf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Ott, N. Y., rf	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Berger, Bos., cf	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
P. Waner, Pitts., cf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Terry, N. Y., 1b	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Jackson, N. Y., ss	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Vaughan, Pitts., ss	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
Hartnett, Chi., c	2	0	0	0	6	0	0
Lopez, Brook., c	2	0	0	0	5	1	0
Hubbell, N. Y., p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Warneke, Chi., p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mungo, Brook., p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Martin, St. L	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
J. Dean, St. L., p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frankhouse, Bos., p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	7	8	15	27	5	1

*Batted for Hubbell in third, but was permitted to replace Frisch in the seventh.
†Batted for Mungo in the fifth.

Score by Innings

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
American League	0	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	—9
National League	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	—7

Runs batted in—American League: Averill 3, Cronin 2, Ruffing 2, Foxx, Simmons; National League: Medwick 3, Frisch, Traynor, Klein. Left on bases—American League 12, National League 5. Double play—Lopez and Vaughan. Hits—Off Gomez 3 in 3 innings, Ruffing 4 in 1 (none out in fifth), Harder 1 in 5, Hubbell 2 in 3, Warneke 3 in 1 (none out in fifth), Mungo 4 in 1, Dean 5 in 3, Frankhouse 0 in 1. Struck out—By Gomez 3, Harder 2, Hubbell 6, Warneke 1, Mungo 1, Dean 4. Bases on balls—Off Gomez 1, Ruffing 1, Harder 1, Hubbell 2, Warneke 3, Mungo 2, Dean 1, Frankhouse 1. Winning pitcher—Harder. Losing pitcher—Mungo. Umpires—Pfirman (N. L.) at the plate, Owens (A. L.) at first, Stark (N. L.) at second and Moriarty (A. L.) at third, for the first 4½ innings; Owens (A. L.) at the plate, Stark (N. L.) at first, Moriarty (A. L.) at second and Pfirman (N. L.) at third, for remainder of game. Time of game—2h. 44m.

Miss Miley for Miss Hicks

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—The selection of Marian Miley of Miami to take the place of Helen L. Hicks and the naming of Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., as non-playing captain, announced yesterday, completes the United States team which is to meet a British team at Chevy Chase, Md., Sept. 27 and 28, for the Curtis Cup. The other members of the team will be: Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, United States women's champion; Maureen Orcutt of Hayworth, N. J.; Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, Mrs. Louis D. Cheney of San Gabriel, Calif.; Charlotte Glutting of West Orange, N. J.; Lucille Robinson of Des Moines, Iowa, and Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, Texas.

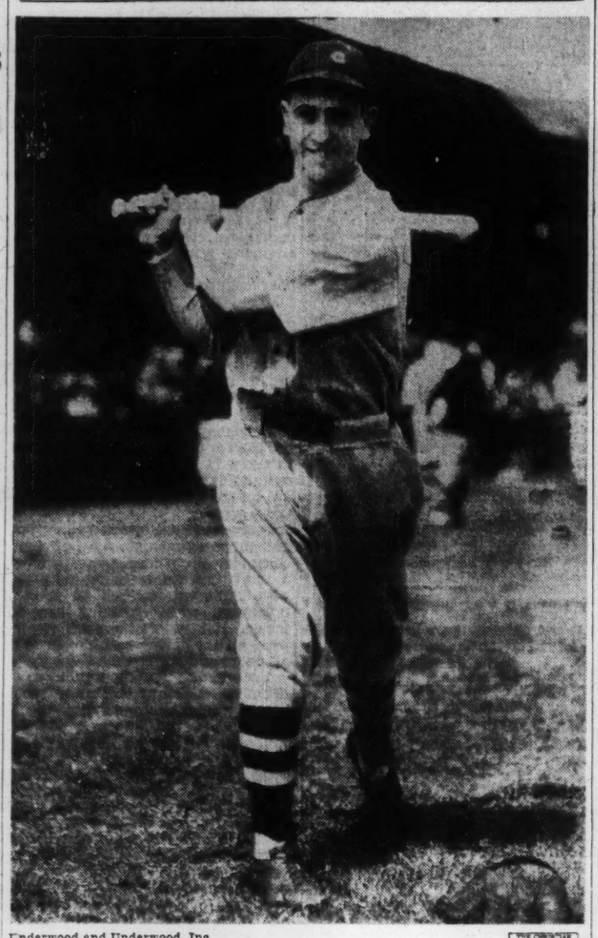
Army Loses Stafford

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Harrison Stafford, former star backfield player at University of Texas and with the plebe team at West Point last year, yesterday accepted terms to play with the New York Giants of the National Football League this fall. Stafford, who was unable to hurdle mathematics at West Point and dropped out at mid-term, is the second star back to join the Giants within the last week. Ed Danowski of Fordham was the other, having been awarded to the New York club after a contract dispute with the Boston Braves.

British Cricket Scores

LONDON, July 11 (Canadian Press)—Lancashire yesterday defeated Northampton by an inning and 68 runs in a first-class county cricket match that started last Saturday at Peterborough. Sussex and Hampshire won on the first innings, the former downing Essex at Colchester and the latter beating Kent at Folkstone. Surrey also triumphed on the first innings over Yorkshire at Bradford, while Nottingham conquered Warwick by 10 wickets at Birmingham. Gloucester vanquished Glamorganshire by seven wickets at Llanelly.

His Hitting Brings Victory



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DINNER—LUNCHEON OR TEA

Rainbow Follows In Yankee's Wake For Second Time

Boston Yacht, Sailed by Charles Francis Adams, Finishes 5m. 27s. Ahead

NEWPORT, R. I., July 11 (AP)—Yankee, Boston's aspirant for the honor of defending the America's Cup, yesterday soundly trounced Rainbow, Harold S. Vanderbilt's newly constructed candidate, leading her around a 28½-mile triangle by 5m. and 27s.

It was the second time in the trial series that Yankee met Rainbow and on each occasion the Vanderbilt craft finished in her wake.

The Boston boat's victory was especially convincing because she got off to a poor start. She came to the starting line prematurely and was forced to run down it, leaving the windward berth to her rival.

In spite of this disadvantage, Yankee's skipper, Charles Francis Adams, drove her through Rainbow's lee to round a torpedo range buoy off Sakonnet, marking the end of the first leg of 8½ miles, 2m. 17s. in the lead.

Adams thickened the gratuitous coat of shellac on each of the two succeeding legs. Yankee increased her lead to 3m. 32s. on the 13 miles to the whistling buoy off Point Judith and added almost 2m. to it on the seven miles back to the finish line, to win by a very comfortable margin of 5m. 27s.

As the contest opened, the waters off Brenton's Reef were scarcely disturbed by a southeast breeze that could not have exceeded eight knots. The opening leg was a beat and had the wind not hauled, the next leg would have given the boats a run before it. However, there was no opportunity to use spinnakers and the best either could do was send up their big Genoa jibs.

The breeze freshened to about 14 knots as the two big sloops sailed the second and third legs, and as it increased in strength Yankee widened her lead. Coming up to the second mark trouble was experienced with Yankee's jib and for a few minutes it fluttered like a broken wing. Everything was put shipshape too promptly to permit Rainbow to come up on her.

Also on the second leg, Yankee's crew gave a very nice exhibition of sail handling when they sent up a larger jib without first dousing the smaller.

The victory put Yankee far in the lead in points scored. She has twice defeated both eligible candidates for defense of the cup, Rainbow and Weetamoe. By the same token she alone of the three aspirants has never been defeated by a boat eligible to defend the cup. Yankee's two defeats, strangely enough, have been by Vanitie, Gerard Lambert's old cup candidate, which cannot now be measured in under the new J class rules.

In a handicap contest Vanitie would be forced to concede Yankee about seven seconds a mile, for the old cup boat carries approximately 600 square feet more canvas than the Boston entry. This, however, does not explain why Vanitie alone has been able to beat Yankee, for Rainbow and Weetamoe have done so. It can only be supposed, since a contest with Vanitie has little actual importance, that perhaps Yankee has not been sailed too well in their meetings.

Start 12:40 daylight: Course 28½-mile Triangle: Wind, moderate and variable.

Yacht	Skipper			
Yankee,	C. F. Adams			
1st mark	2nd	finish	El Time	
2:02:30	3:24:30	4:01:58	3:21:58	
Yacht	Skipper			
Rainbow,	H. S. Vanderbilt			
1st mark	2nd	finish	El Time	
2:03:47	3:28:02	4:07:25	3:27:25	

N. Y. A. C. Receives Cup

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 11 (AP)—The New York Athletic Club's waterpolo team today sailed for home on the Monarch of Bermuda with a silver cup presented by the Bermuda Athletic Association as a memento of its all-victorious visit here. President A. F. Christenson of the B. A. A. presented the cup at a banquet to the visiting swimmers last night. It was accepted by Dave Merrell, captain of the N. Y. A. C. team. The N. Y. A. C. will put the trophy in competition.

Moore, England's Best Shot

BISLEY CAMP, England, July 11 (Canadian Press)—Sergeant-Instructor T. Moore of the small arms school yesterday captured the King's Medal at the National Rifle Association's meet, shooting a record score of 180 in the four difficult practices. The match, limited to 100 selected men of the home forces, calls for deliberate fire at 600 yards, fire with movement from 600 to 100 yards, rapid fire and snap-shooting at 300 yards. The winner is considered the army's best shot.

North Brookfield Pays Tribute To Two Great Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass., July 11—Connie Mack, one of baseball's leading personalities, came here yesterday and received the greatest welcome that this or any other small Massachusetts town has ever witnessed. An estimated crowd of nearly 10,000 jammed every vantage point on the common to pay tribute to the village's outstanding citizens.

Connie Mack's baseball club, the Philadelphia Athletics, lost an exhibition game to a semi-professional team of stars by the score of 9 to 5, but that didn't make any difference to the veteran American League manager. He did not direct his club, but instead sat in back of home plate surrounded by a host of friends and well-wishers who kept him busy autographing everything from baseballs to scraps of paper.

After the game, Mack and George M. Cohan were guests of honor at a dinner, at which Mr. Cohan acted as master of ceremonies. During the dinner, both Mack and Cohan made addresses. The former spoke for only a few minutes and then concluded by saying that he had just had "the time of my life." It was his first visit to the town in 34 years.

Cohan brought up a mighty cheer from the gathering when he said, "This is the greatest celebration of the kind anyone has ever seen."

It will be a long time, if ever, before North Brookfield will see another such celebration. The entire program was run in splendid fashion under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce. The town officers in charge of arrangements were Billings W. Stevens, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; Herbert T. Mason, vice-president; James H Ivory, secretary, and John E. Ryan, treasurer.

Yarmouth Girls Outsail the Boys

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 11 (AP)—Wales trophies, emblematic of international junior yachting supremacy, were pinned last night on two confident Yarmouth girls who must match tacks with the cleverest young skippers out of New England.

Providing a thrilling surprise at the outset of the elimination series yesterday, Edith Chipman and Hazel Critcher, representing the Acadian Yacht Club, defeated the only other Canadian crew in the four-year-old competition.

They sailed a 15-foot sloop like veterans to take two straight races from John Brock and Austin Spencer, who carried the colors of Royal Kennebecasis Yacht Club of St. John.

The Vineyard Haven Yacht Club crew from Vineyard Haven, Mass., sailed against the Manchester Yacht Club crew from Manchester, Mass., each being credited with a race. F. B. Jewett Jr. and Theodore Robie won the first decisively for Vineyard Haven. A dispute over a close finish arose in the second and the Manchester boys, S. Goodhue and Harvey Bundy, were awarded the race. They will clash again today.

Another preliminary to be finished today is between Beverly Club. Marion, Mass., and the Eastern Club, Marblehead, Mass. Hoyt F. Watson and Loring Reed put Beverly one up yesterday by taking the first race from Eastern's youthful yachtsmen, Arthur Poor and John MacBeath.

Byes in the first round were drawn by the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead, 1933 winner, the Pleon Club of Marblehead, 1931 winner, and the Quincy (Mass.) Club.

Hackney Wins With 288

PORTLAND, Maine, July 11 (AP)—David Hackney, stocky professional at the Vesper Country Club of Lowell, Mass., coasted to an easy victory in the New England professional golf championship tournament at the Portland Country Club yesterday. His 73-72—145 for the 36-hole route, added to the 143 he turned in Monday at the end of the first half, gave him a 72-hole total of 288 and a four-stroke lead over his nearest rival. The victory earned him $75 in prize money in addition to the $25 he won Monday for the best 18-hole score of the opening day, a 69 in the second round.

Solem, Athletic Director

AMES, Iowa, July 11 (AP)—Ossie Solem, head football coach at University of Iowa, yesterday was appointed director of athletics and head of department of physical education at the university to succeed Dr. E. H. Lauer, resigned. The appointment was made by the State Board of Education. Solem, who came to Iowa in 1932 from Drake University, will continue as football coach. Dr. Lauer accepted the deanship of the college of liberal arts at University of Washington. He will leave for the west coast about Aug. 1.

By-Plays—*By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor*

Twenty Years of Babe Ruth

LAST Sunday Babe Ruth started out on his twenty-first year of major-league baseball and, just to show that he is still able to do a little toward his team winning a game once in a while, he drove out a homer and a two-bagger, knocking the Washington pitcher out of the box. In ordinary times this was just about an every-day occurrence for Ruth; but after 20 years of playing, he is naturally slowing up a bit. He does not take his place in the lineup every day now, and sometimes does not finish a game that he starts; but it is quite certain that he will be on the active list of players during the rest of the season. This, however, is generally expected to be the last year that he will play ball, and there is much speculation as to what he will be doing in 1935, as it is quite inconceivable to think of his not having some part in the great American game after his playing days are over.

One of the Greatest of All Time

And what a record Ruth is going to leave behind him when he finally quits playing. Already he has piled up 699 home runs during his playing days, and, when you consider the fact that during his early years he was a pitcher, this record stands out all the more. Had he not developed the batting strength which he showed while working as a pitcher, he would undoubtedly have hung up a pitching record that would stand with such great boxmen as Spalding, Cy Young, Mathewson, Waddell, Johnson, Wood, Walsh and Bender. It will be a long time before a player ever takes part in as many World Series as has Ruth, who may still increase his present record before this year is out. It will also be many years before another player gets as many home runs or is given as many bases on balls, and it will probably be a long, long time before another player as colorful as Ruth appears on the diamond.

Great With the "Kids"

While every loyal baseball fan will miss Ruth greatly, it will be the "kids" who will miss him most. From almost the very start of his career Ruth appealed to the sentiments of the small boy. They looked up to him as their baseball idol, and seldom did he fail to come through. At one time he is credited with saying that he must come through in order to keep faith with the kids, who were looking up to him as a baseball great. When he has laid down his bat, there will be no baseball fan who will look at his record with more admiration than the youngest of the American boys.

Eight Leaders At Spring Lake Advance Easily

Frankie Parker Developing New Forehand Stroke —Beasley Watches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 11—All eight of the seeded players advanced easily yesterday as the annual invitation tennis tournament of the Bathing and Tennis Club, fast becoming a seashore classic, got under way. Clifford S. Sutter, the leader, advanced two rounds without lifting a racket as the result of a bye and a default, but the other seven were given considerable opposition before they emerged victors.

Frank A. Parker, who is spending the summer here, did not display himself to any extent though watched closely by his mentor, Mercer Beasley. He is developing a new forehand and was a bit uncertain in his victory over John Higgins, a young player from Red Bank, 6—2, 6—2.

R. Berkeley Bell had the hardest battle of the seeded players as Armand L. Bruneau, the Crescent Club veteran, played him stroke for stroke, and forced the former Texan to exert himself to win, 6—2, 6—4. The hardest battle of the day, however, was between two lesser lights. James M. Greer of Montclair and Edward Groetzinger of Mantoloking, who battled through three hard sets before the former won 7—5, 2—6, 6—1. The summary:

Spring Lake Invitation Tennis Tournament —First Round

T. S. Mangan Jr., Washington, defeated Robert Kuser, Spring Lake, 6—1, 6—2.
John Thomas, Red Bank, defeated George Churchill, Seabright, 6—4, 6—1.
John W. Strasand, Orange, defeated Edward Seabury, Spring Lake, 6—1, 6—3.
Herbert L. Bowman, New York, defeated Count A. Du Manoir, Spring Lake, 6—3, 6—1.
John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated William Hanna, Spring Lake, 6—0, 6—1.
R. W. Seabury, Spring Lake, defeated J. W. Parker, Shrewsbury, 6—1, 6—6.
N. Di Rose, Red Bank, defeated H. E. Baker, Westfield, 6—2, 6—3.
William Hanschiks, Montclair, defeated William Lawrence, Seabright, 6—3, 6—4.
E. W. Feibleman, New York, defeated Remsen Schenck, Bay Head, 6—3, 6—4.
Charles Hollister, Lehigh, defeated Edward Williams, Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—3.
Fred Kuser, Trenton, defeated Paul P. Parker, Farmingdale, 6—1, 6—0.
Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, defeated Frank Bow, Spring Lake, 6—3, 6—3.
Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, defeated John Higgins, Red Bank, 6—2, 6—2.
James M. Greer, Montclair, defeated Edward Groetzinger, Mantoloking, 7—5, 2—6, 6—1.
J. P. Stockton, Spring Lake, defeated William Campbell, Montclair, 6—0, 4—6, 6—1.
David Edwards, Spring Lake, won from Yelverton Garnett, Washington, by default.
E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham, defeated Malcolm Pierson, Orange, 6—0, 6—1.
Wade T. Benton, Orange, defeated Lawrence A. Baker Jr., Washington, 7—5, 6—3.
Donald Hawley, New York, defeated Joseph Thurston, Hartford, 6—2, 6—3.
R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—4.
Gilbert Hall, South Orange, defeated Robert Johnston, Spring Lake, 7—5, 6—1.
John K. Weeks, Seabright, won from Harvey Y. Lake, Ocean City, by default.
Harlan Whitehead, Trenton, defeated T. Lemoine Heuser, New York, defeated Edward Cornwall, Red Bank, 6—1, 6—2.
G. Benton, Orange, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, won from Thomas S. Sturgis, New York, by default.
Samuel Hardy, New York, defeated Ward Kramer, Spring Lake, 6—2, 6—2.
Frederick C. Anderson, New York, defeated Haines Stockton, Spring Lake, 6—3, 6—0.

Swimmers, Medica, Weghe, Highland to Tour Japan

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 11—Arthur R. Highland of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, winner of the 100-meter freestyle championship in the recent senior outdoor swimming meet of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, left here last night on a trip to Japan. Stanley Braunginger, his mentor, announced that Jack Medica of the Washington A. C., Seattle, winner of the mile, half-mile and quarter-mile swims, is also going. The party is to be completed by Albert Vander Weghe of the Newark A. C., who won the 100-meter backstroke race. They are to be guests of the Japanese Government, which has been entertaining the world's best swimmers annually with a view to educating Japanese swimmers on successful form.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	45	36	.556
Minneapolis	46	37	.554
Columbus	42	39	.519
Louisville	42	40	.512
Milwaukee	41	42	.494
St. Paul	33	40	.452
Kansas City	36	48	.439
Toledo	37	48	.435

Results July 10

Louisville 4, Milwaukee 2.
Toledo 6, St. Paul 5.
Minneapolis 9, Columbus 3.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	55	30	.647
Rochester	53	35	.602
Toronto	48	34	.590
Albany	42	39	.519
Montreal	42	42	.500
Buffalo	37	46	.446
Syracuse	33	47	.413
Baltimore	21	58	.266

Results July 10

Rochester 5, Syracuse 1.
Montreal 5, Albany 4.
Toronto 4, Newark 3.
Buffalo 8, Baltimore 4.

Two Hempstead Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., July 11—Two games were played in the Hempstead Cup polo tournament at the Meadow Brook Club grounds yesterday. As a result, Great Island, which is defending its 1933 championship, advanced to the semifinal round by defeating Old-Westbury, 12 to 3, while Aknusti defeated Princemere, 6 to 4.

Griffen Succeeds Wilcox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 11—Capt. Robert C. Griffen has been appointed head of the department of physical education at the United States Naval Academy, succeeding Capt. John. W. Wilcox, who has held the position three years. This places Captain Griffen in control of all athletic activities at the academy.

Mrs. Federman Betters Par

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHASSET, L. I., July 11—Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Lakeville Golf and Country Club bettered women's par for the Munsey Park Golf Club yesterday by two strokes, when she won the low gross honors in the women's Metropolitan Golf Association one-day tournament with a card of 77.

Wright, M. F. Heath Jr. And Kirouac Score 148's to Lead Field

E. P. Kirouac of Walpole, M. F. Heath Jr. of Brae Burn and Fred J. Wright Jr. of Trapelo, turned in low cards of 71, 74 and 74, respectively, for 36-hole qualifying round totals of 148 each in the Massachusetts amateur golf championship at The Country Club, Brookline, this morning. If no one registers a better score later in the day, Kirouac, Wright and Heath will play off for the medal this afternoon.

Last year's Bay State tournament medalist was Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, who scored a 150 at the Worcester Country Club.

Emery P. Stratton of Sandy Burr, who stole the show yesterday with a new competitive record of 70 for the championship course, turned in an 80 for a 150 total.

Joseph P. Lynch of Blue Hill, the defending champion, added a 71 to his 79 of yesterday for a 36-hole total of 150. Lynch's 71 today tied that of Kirouac for the lowest scores posted at press time.

The early finishers:

Player, Club	1st Day	2d Day	Tot
M. F. Heath Jr., Brae Burn	74	74	148
E. P. Kirouac, Walpole	77	71	148
Fred J. Wright Jr., Trapelo	74	74	148
James Doland, Marlboro	77	72	149
Edward H. Peterson, Oakley	77	72	149
E. P. Stratton, Sandy Burr	70	80	150
Joseph P. Lynch, Blue Hill	79	71	150
A. V. Ellis, The Country	75	75	150
W. O. Blaney, Brae Burn	74	77	151
M. P. Merritt, Salem	74	77	151
Francis J. Doyle, Wachusett	77	74	151
Rodney W. Brown Jr., The Country	77	75	152
Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk	79	74	153
Francis P. Hersey, Wellesley	76	77	153
J. H. Nies, United Shoe	76	79	155
Fred J. Hannon, Wollaston	80	75	155
Joseph Monahan, Sandy Burr	74	81	155
Julian Hargraves, Framingham	83	72	155
Winslow S. Cobb, Charles River	78	77	155
L. M. Grimball, Belmont	76	80	156
C. S. Reed, Thorny Lee	78	78	156
Joseph Batchelder, Charles River	77	79	156
R. W. Knowles Jr., The Country	80	77	157
Clark Hodder, Brae Burn	80	78	158
Donald Ritchie, Charles River	78	80	158
J. J. Conroy, Wildwood	78	80	158
R. L. Goodale, Winchester	82	76	158
Seth J. Besse Jr., New Bedford	80	79	159
H. T. Wischausen, Bellevue	78	81	159
Frank Craven, Charles River	81	78	159
Gerard W. Moore, Woodland	76	83	159
Philip Barry, Wollaston	81	79	160
E. F. Weidig, Woodland	82	78	160
Raymond Deston, Commonwealth	82	78	160
W. F. McPhail, Norfolk	77	84	161
Charles Davidson, Wellesley	81	82	163
Shirley H. Moulton, Tedesco	78	85	163
Herbert F. Taylor Jr., Bear Hill	80	84	163
W. J. Kemble, Belmont	84	80	164
L. T. Harriman, Sharon	82	83	165
M. A. Heath, Brae Burn	84	81	165
Harry P. Hood, Tedesco	83	83	166
John W. Hutchinson, Brae Burn	87	79	166
W. P. Hersey, Wellesley	81	86	167
E. J. Gascoigne, Bear Hill	86	81	167
Francis L. Shea, Wollaston	87	80	167
Arthur Peterson, Oak Hill	82	86	168
Francis T. Galvin, Commonwealth	81	78	169
R. O. Ainslie, Brae Burn	88	82	170
Richard Y. Woodsum, South Shore	88	83	171
James Fisher, Bear Hill	88	83	171
Benjamin Goodale, Winchester	82	W'dr'w	
C. R. Niles, United Shoe	82	W'dr'w	

Jane Broadwell And Jean Bauer Advance

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 11 (AP)—Jane Broadwell of Springfield, Mass., and Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., favorites in separate halves of the draw, today won by wide margins in their second-round matches of the women's golf tournament for the Griswold Cup. Miss Broadwell, medalist last year, defeated Mrs. Fred Schneider of Springfield, 7 and 5; while Miss Bauer, medalist in the current tournament, won from Florence Gladwin of Westfield, Mass., 5 and 3.

Helen Bennett of New Britain, Conn., had to go all the way to the eighteenth to gain a victory over Mrs. I. L. R. Browne of Newtington Conn., 2 up. Mrs. Frederick Davis of Providence, had to shoot men's par on three incoming holes to win 3 and 2 from Mrs. Charles E. Brainard of Hartford, Conn., after they had battled to a standstill on the outgoing nine.

Test Cricket Match Is Drawn At Manchester

Australia Had 66 Runs for Loss of One Wicket When Play Ended

MANCHESTER, Eng., July 11 (Canadian Press)—The third test cricket match between England and Australia was declared a draw yesterday as the Australians failed to finish their second innings before the time limit had expired.

The Australians had 66 runs for loss of one wicket when play ended. Their first innings total was 491, while England scored 627 in the first innings and 123 for no wickets declared in the second.

It had become obvious early in the day that the game could not be finished. Capt. R. E. S. Wyatt of England declared his team's innings in the afternoon, allowing the visitors about two hours in which to bat the second time.

England's huge total in the first innings, a record for a test match at home, gave the tourists too difficult a task in their effort to catch up, although they batted with great stubbornness. The Australians got 50 in the first hour and Ponsford hit his one-thousandth run of the season.

The scorching weather had caused the crowd, which was 25,000 yesterday, to drop to 3000. The draw left the teams on even terms, as each has won one game in the five-match series. The score:

First Innings

England (627 for Nine Declared)

Australia

W. A. Brown, c Walters, b Clark	72
W. H. Ponsford, c Hendren, b Hammond	12
Stanley McCabe, c and b Hammond	137
W. M. Woodfull, run out	73
Leonard Darling, b Verity	37
Don Bradman, c Ames, b Hammond	30
W. A. Oldfield, c Wyatt, b Verity	13
E. A. Chirperfield, c Walters, b Verity	26
C. V. Grimmett, b Verity	0
W. J. O'Reilly, not out	30
T. W. Wall, run out	18
Extras	43
Total	491

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	40	9	100	1
Allen	31	3	113	0
Hammond	28

Credit Expansion Next Step For Britain in Development Of National Recovery Plans

Improvement in Economic Outlook Means Breathing Space for Elaboration of Program—Industrial Planning Has Stressed Values of Nationalism

Is Britain 'Round the Corner?
Last of Three Articles

By Everard Cotes
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Greatly as Britain's economic outlook has improved, it is generally felt that a breathing space has been gained rather than that the slump has been in any sense conquered.

"We must adapt if we would not lose, and adapt quickly and drastically," Sir Arthur Salter, lately Director of Economic and Finance Section of the League of Nations, says in the London Observer.

Few British experts would take exception to this appraisement of the situation. There is agreement that mere waiting on events is not enough, that on the contrary positive action is required. But here unanimity ends.

Free traders would concentrate upon reducing tariffs and other restrictions to international trade. Bankers would stabilize foreign exchanges, if possible on a gold basis. They would also endeavor to reopen the foreign loan market. More and better industrial planning finds many advocates.

None of these policies can be said to have had effective trial so far. Tariffs and other obstructions to international trade have been increasing rather than the reverse. Stabilization of foreign exchanges has proved to be incompatible at present with what is beginning to be recognized as even more important, namely the restoration of prices at home. The reopening of foreign lending presupposes what no longer exists upon any appropriate scale, namely solvent overseas debtors able to make profitable use of international loans. Industrial planning is in progress but while promising to be helpful eventually has not gone far enough to have much effect on the immediate situation.

Two Vital Shifts

Two big changes in national policy have nevertheless taken place. One of these has been the outcome of Britain's departure from the gold standard three years ago. The other has been subsequent abandonment of free trade and adoption of tariffs. Both of these events have profoundly affected the United Kingdom's economic position. Departure from gold has resulted in some 40 per cent depreciation in Sterling as compared with gold francs. This—so far as Britain is concerned—has halted the disastrous fall in commodity prices which up to 1931 had been continuous for ten years.

The adoption of tariffs, coupled as it has been with measures for the quantitative limitation of imports, has had two main results, one advantageous and the other the reverse. On the credit side it has given British producers a larger share than they previously enjoyed in their own home market. On the debit side it has added new and important barriers to world trade as a whole, thus incidentally increasing the stupendous difficulties already facing the British exporter.

Associated with the adoption of tariffs have been developments of vast international significance.

Abroad, preference arrangements with the various independent states of the British Commonwealth of Nations have been one of its outcomes. This has been followed by bilateral trade treaties with other states on a basis of mutual bargaining.

At home, a revolution in the prospects of British farming has been effected. Cooperative marketing and price fixing have been introduced for milk, bacon and other agricultural produce. A tax upon imported flour has been used to provide a remunerative price for home-grown wheat. Imports of foreign potatoes, butter, fruit and other goods capable of being raised at home have been limited by a system of quotas for each country of supply.

Nationalistic Trend

Industrial planning has made enormous strides. The iron and steel industry and the coal trade are setting their affairs in order. Permanence has just been given to a protective tariff of 33⅓ per cent for iron and steel, introduced last year as a temporary arrangement. A scheme has been adopted by the chief iron and steel firms whereby output and prices for the industry as a whole are to be controlled. A somewhat similar arrangement has been introduced for coal, the amount exportable from each field being regulated to prevent uneconomic price cutting. Arrangements of a related character for cotton are under discussion. Mr Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, has adumbrated state subsidies for shipbuilding to enable obsolescent trading vessels to be replaced by up-to-date ones that are cheaper to run.

These measures as a whole, so far as they have yet been developed, make for nationalism rather than internationalism in trade. On the other hand they have helped Britain for the moment.

Other measures taken by the British Government since the slump have effectually—though at terrific cost—restored confidence in the financial stability of the United Kingdom. Increased taxation and reduced expenditure reinforced by heavy cuts in salaries, have been adopted. Several results have followed. This year's budget has been so handsomely balanced that some of the cuts and burdens have been able to be reduced. Money has become so cheap that it has been possible to convert to lower interest rates a large slice of the national debt thereby saving the taxpayer £23,000,000 annually. On the other hand the beneficent rise in commodity prices which commenced when Britain went off the gold standard, has been effectively halted. This is a very serious matter.

Higher Prices

In July, 1933, a pronouncement was signed on behalf of the chief British Empire Governments, including the United Kingdom, declaring it to be "of the greatest importance" that the rise which had begun in commodity prices should continue "to a height more in keeping with the level of costs including the burden of debt and other fixed and semi-fixed charges." Mr. Reginald McKenna, an ex-British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the Midland Bank Review of January, 1934, described this pronouncement as "the most important profession of faith that the world has yet had on the subject of monetary policy." Yet these prices in Britain are still practically the same as when the pronouncement was made. According to Board of Trade figures, based on 1913=100, prices are now 102.8 compared with 102.3 in July, 1933.

Leading economists are agreed that credit expansion is the only practicable road to higher prices. Yet such authorities as the Financial Times, in its issue of March 28, 1934, and The Economist of May 12, 1934, have pointed out that credit contraction rather than credit expansion is now operative.

The problem immediately before the British Government is how to remedy this state of things. The dimensions of the difficulty to be met become apparent when it is recalled that the present level of prices in Britain is just one-third of what it was immediately subsequent to the war. The British national debt, which in March, 1920, could have been paid off by a heap of goods as big, say, as the Adirondack Mountains, now represents a mass of such articles as large as the Rockies. The real burden of mortgages, loans and other fixed charges to the unfortunate farmer and factory owner has been increased to a corresponding extent. The situation is such that movement in favor of definite credit expansion finds increasing support. Thirty-seven British professors of economics have signed a memorandum advising something of the kind. The London Chamber of Commerce has taken up the question. A committee has been formed in the House of Commons to press its importance.

British national recovery waits on the outcome.

He Makes 'Big Money' but Can't Spend It

Wide World

Beginnings of a Possible $3,000,000
Pompeo Coppini, Sculptor, and Models of Tex Centennial Half Dollars.

Congress authorized the Treasury Department $1,500,000 of these commemorative half dollars in honor of the Texas Independence Centennial. The Texas department of the American Legion hopes to sell them for $1 each, the proceeds to be devoted to the building of a Texas state memorial museum on the grounds of the state university at Austin. Mr. Coppini of Texas and New York stands between his models of the coin.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-484m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10.00-10:30 a. m., WTBO 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturday, July 14 and 28, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a m. WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

HUDSON FALLS—Fridays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., WGLC, 1370kc-219m.

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE—Sundays, 4:15-4:30 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-278m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

CHARLESTON—Fridays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., WCSC, 1360kc-220m.

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Fridays of each month, 8:15-8:30 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45 to 11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1200kc-250m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WFHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Conference of Economists Opens at Silver Bay, N. Y.

SILVER BAY, N. J., July 11 (AP)—Codes, collective bargaining, unemployment insurance and all the new subjects for industrial discussion will be considered at the annual Silver Bay Conference of Economists and Industrialists, which opened July 9.

Mr. Charles R. Towson, president, said 75 persons had registered for the round-table discussions, the first was held last night. Prof. J. D. Brown of Princeton will lead the first discussion. The conference continues to July 14. All of the sessions are informal with few set speeches.

Court Says Religious Belief Not Cause for Breaking Will

Every Man, Minnesota Judge Says, Has Right to His Opinions, and, Making His Own Money, Is Entitled to Dispose of It as Wanted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—In an unusual opinion recently handed down by Judge Manley L. Fosseen, of the Hennepin County probate court, it has been held that no one is qualified to pass judgment on another's spiritual and religious beliefs, much less set aside a will, on the ground that religion is an indication of mental incapacity.

In admitting the will to probate, Judge Fosseen cited several Bible passages in support of his views.

The decision in part reads:

"Decedent for more than eight years prior to his death was an active church member. He was pointed out as being one of the outstanding members of the church. The members often crowded about him and sought his friendship. He received spiritual comfort and social happiness and companionship in said church. He was firmly convinced that his success in business was due to his contributing to his church. There is really nothing unusual in such a belief.

No One to Judge

"Even in this county of ours, there are several major religions of which there are innumerable subdivisions, because all do not believe in the same kind of religion. It is the opinion of this court that no person is qualified to judge whether a person's spiritual and religious beliefs are delusions or not, unless such beliefs are contrary to public health, welfare and morals.

"There may be many that would criticize the so-called theories or beliefs of decedent, and there are again as many that would criticize the critic as to his religious beliefs. Which one of them is the critic? Religious beliefs are strongly imbedded in truly religious men, and many have suffered as result thereof to continue such beliefs even to the point of leaving their country and losing their lives, and it is up to us to thoroughly appreciate and understand the value and teachings of such religion, for each contribute to our civilization.

Will a Sacred Document

"We are not here to judge whether decedent did the wisest thing. He made his own money, and if having testamentary capacity, had the right to give it as he saw fit, and were it not so, there would be no object in making a will.

"A will is a very sacred document and should not be set aside on the sole question of religious belief, even though such belief may be a minority belief. Religious liberty was one of the main reasons in forming this Republic. Our Constitution gives us the freedom and right to worship God in our own way. Decedent invoked his constitutional right to worship God according to his own belief and has wronged no one in so doing.

"No will to my knowledge has ever been set aside because the maker was an agnostic or an atheist, and I can see no reason why a will should be set aside because the maker happens to be an ardent Christian.

Religion No Test of Sanity

"The courts of Missouri and Illinois have held that a person's belief upon religious and political questions cannot be made the test of his sanity:"

Spencer vs. Spencer 221-S. W. (Mo.) 58
Belz vs. Piepenbrink 149 N. E. (Ill.) 483

"Regarding the claims made by contestants as to his religious delusions, I am of the opinion that the decedent interpreted the Bible literally and I wish, therefore, to refer to the following Bible passages: St. John, Chapter 3, verses 1-12; Revelation, Chapter 13, verses 15-17; James, Chapter 5, verses 13-15; Genesis, Chapter 12, verses 1-3; Malachi, Chapter 3, verse 10; Psalms Chapter 24 and Chapter 50, verses 10-12."

U. S. Urged to Stop Trade During War

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 11 (AP)—An agreement with other world powers not to trade with or lend money to warring nations would solve America's problem of maintaining neutrality in event of a war, believes Dr. William Y. Elliott, chairman of the department of government of Harvard University.

Dr. Elliott discussed a nonintercourse pact in an address last night before the Nashville Institute of International Relations, which will close its 11-day series of conferences today.

"If we could universalize that simple doctrine of no trading and no loans with either belligerent after the outbreak of hostilities, then our country's problem of what its position as a neutral would be, would be solved, and the danger of war would be considerably lessened."

More Republicans Back McGoldrick for Office

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—Dr. Joseph D. McGoldrick, New York City comptroller ad interim, yesterday had another Republican indorsement for election to the comptrollership next November, following action by the GOP County Committee members for the Fifteenth Assembly District here Monday night.

Simultaneously Mr. Joseph Clark Baldwin, who has announced he would resign from the Board of Aldermen today to run for the State Senate, also was indorsed. This action must, however, in so far as Mr. Baldwin is concerned, be concurred in by Republican County Committee members from the Tenth and Seventeenth Assembly Districts, which also are in the Seventeenth Senatorial District, where Mr. Baldwin has tossed his hat into the ring Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat was nominated without opposition to re-election to the Assembly.

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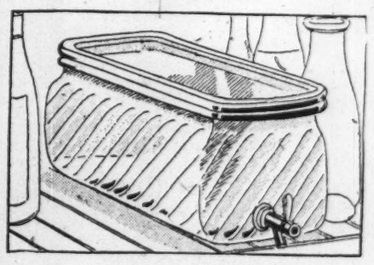

Made of clear, crystal glass, and, while it holds a gallon, the cooler is only 5½ inches high—to fit in any refrigerator.
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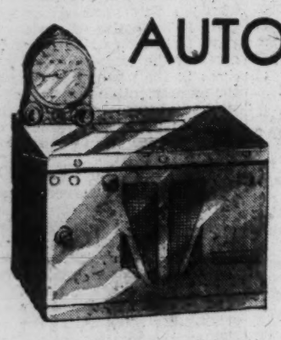

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Women's Activities — X Wednesday and Friday Page

Fruit Drinks—Like Fresh Breezes on a Summer Day

Fashions—Foods — X Wednesday and Friday Page

Quench Your Thirst With These

Serve Tinkling Cylinders of Color and Refreshment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE past few years, especially the years of Prohibition, have seen a distinct increase in the United States in the mixing and serving of delicious non-alcoholic cold drinks. Fruits, ginger ale, root beer, crushed mint and juices have been combined in fresh and imaginative ways, and the housewife has found them popular with family and friends. The following are a few of the more simple punches and fruit-juice cups, particularly delicious and attractive for hot summer days, either for an "afternoon tea" or as a refreshing drink with luncheon, supper or midnight snack.

Red Raspberry Nectar

Boil for 10 minutes
½ cup sugar and
1¾ cups water. Add
¼ cup lemon juice and
1 cup red raspberry juice obtained by crushing the berries and straining the juice through cheesecloth. Chill and serve with 2 or 3 of the whole berries floating on top.

Mint Julep

Boil for 10 minutes
¾ cup sugar and
1 cup water. Crush
1 bunch mint leaves with
6 lemons, sliced very thin. Add the sirup and
3 whole cloves. Cool, then strain. Fill individual glasses with
Scraped ice and pour in each 2 tablespoons of the sirup and lemon mixture, then fill with
Ginger ale. Garnish with a thin slice of lemon and a sprig of mint.

Mint Cordial

Crush
Fresh mint leaves lightly and pour over them the juice of
2 lemons, and let stand. Boil for 10 minutes
1 cup sugar and
2 cups water, and pour boiling hot over the mint and lemon juice. Let stand 1 hour. Chill, strain, and add the juice of
2 oranges
1 cup pineapple juice, and as much
Water as desired. Pour into glasses half filled with
Crushed ice and garnish with a
Sprig of mint.

Pineapple Cordial

Cut a peeled
Pineapple into small pieces, or use canned pineapple. Cover with
1 cup sugar, and let stand until the juice is drawn out, then strain, squeezing hard to get out all the juice. Fill small glasses half full with
Crushed ice, pour over it the pineapple juice, add a dash of
Maraschino juice, and top with a
Maraschino cherry.

Ginger Ale and Loganberry

Combine equal parts of
Ginger ale and
Loganberry juice. Put
1 tablespoon vanilla or lemon ice cream in a glass, fill with the ginger ale and loganberry juice, and garnish with a
Maraschino cherry.

Orange Cup

Place a
Heaping tablespoon orange ice cream or orange ice in the bottom of a tall, slender glass, fill with
Ginger ale, and garnish with
Fresh mint leaves or a spicy nasturtium blossom.

Party Punch

Boil for five minutes
⅔ cup sugar and
2 cups water. Cool and add
1 cup orange juice
½ cup lemon juice.
½ cup grapefruit juice,
1 cup peaches, apricots, or bananas, or a combination of the three, which have been peeled and forced through a sieve. Mix well, chill, and place in a bowl with a good sized cube of ice and small pieces of the diced fruit floating on top.

Gold Punch

Boil for 5 minutes
½ cup sugar and
½ cup water. Cool, then add
1½ cups orange juice
½ cup lemon juice
1¼ cups pineapple juice
2 cups cold water. Mix well and pour over crushed ice in glasses.

Gala Punch

Boil for 5 minutes
1 quart water and
2 cups sugar. Add grated rinds of
2 lemons and
4 oranges, and continue boiling for another 5 minutes. Add
1 quart cold water, also the juice from the lemons and oranges. Strain and add
1 pound seeded Malaga grapes
2 thinly sliced tangerines
4 slices pineapple. Cut these into small pieces, and add
1 pint bottle maraschino cherries. Serve from a punch bowl containing a large cube of ice.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Florence Terry of Carmel, Calif., and Some of the Pottery Flowers and Plants She Models. Upper Left—From Left to Right, Cactus, Roses, a Bit of Carmel Beach Comprising Sand Verbena, Indian Paint Brush, Purple Daisies and Real Seaweed in Sand, Cupped in a Real Abalone Shell, Three Pots of Cactus, With Iris and Roses Behind, a Sansieveria and Last, a Cactus in Mexican Earthenware Pot. Below—An Assortment of Calla Lilies. The Large One Is About Eight Inches High.

—And Artistic Ability

Simple Materials for These Pottery Flowers, But—

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Carmel, Calif.

CLAY, jewelers' tweezers, artistic ability, an orange stick and tempera. Or else what? you might ask.

But you shouldn't. It's something serious. It's a new formula for gardening, or, rather, for a new kind of gardening; permanent gardening. It produces flowers you don't have to water, and that don't fade, in soil you don't have to weed.

Although flowers produced by this formula are blooming in many a California home, and some have been shipped to remote places, it must be admitted that the formula is extremely tricky. It's very like those tempting recipes which leave out the amount of flour or the oven temperature. It's even worse, for the only ingredient that really counts is artistic ability. Given that in sufficient quantities, all the others might be changed without rhyme or reason. It might even be mud, a clam shell, an old hairpin and colored sand—and artistic ability.

But after all, the formula reads, "Clay, jewelers' tweezers, artistic ability, on orange stick and tempera," and there is little profit in speculating how one might achieve the same result if stranded on a desert isle with nothing but artistic ability. One would in such a case, probably use his artistic ability garnishing a roast wild pig, and let permanent gardens alone until safely returned to his steam-heated flat overlooking Riverside Drive, or his Hollywood bungalow, or whatever to him might spell the essence of civilization and urban dwelling.

Originated the Formula

In this beautiful woodland village, hanging over the Pacific at a spot where it achieves its bluest hues, this quaint formula occupies virtually all the time of one of the residents. Like so many in this artists' retreat, she has the required artistic ability, more than enough, to make the formula a success. In fact, she originated the formula, developing it from one she found being used by a cousin of hers during a visit with relatives in England.

The artist is Miss Florence Terry, and the pottery flowers she produces are fast gaining a vogue throughout California. In her Yellow Bowl Studio the blooms are bursting daily into odorless glory, as she works early and late trying to keep up with the demand for her product among friends of friends of friends who have chanced to come upon one of the charming little pots of colorful clay flowers.

Miss Terry started making miniature blooming plants as soon as she returned home with the secret her cousin had imparted concerning the very particular sort of imported clay used for fashioning flowers. From the tiniest pots of violets, roses and calla lilies, she gradually spread out to include a lavish variety of flowers, decorative baskets, table pieces of considerable size in which water flowers cluster around a pool, with possibly a bird bath standing by, and little green houses containing several shelves of miniature pots and flowers.

Exquisite Handwork

The work is done entirely by hand. The tweezers and the point of the orange stick are used solely in facilitating handling of the half dried clay flowers. All shaping is done by nimble fingers, which have a decided "feel" for flowers. The tempera—not from the popular proverb, "O tempora, o mores!"—is a mode of painting with which Miss Terry decorates the modeled flowers in the most lifelike and lasting of hues.

No one else makes the charming little pieces which come from the Yellow Bowl Studio. Miss Terry has almost wholly given up her sketching and painting to devote herself to them, and although she is not sure she is not giving herself a much harder task for smaller financial returns, the little flowers appeal to her so strongly that she cannot deny them.

Housekeeping for Hundreds

Job of Hotel Management Is Now Invaded Successfully

Women in Food Work Series—5

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WOMEN have played a minor rôle in the hotel business. They have been employed as subordinate workers, have assisted male members of the family in problems of management and have operated small residential or seasonal hotels, in most cases little more than overgrown boarding houses. But the hotel business, in a large way, has been peculiarly a man's game.

So in 1921, when the Dodge Hotel was opened in Washington, D. C., under women's management, calamity was predicted! A hotel with a woman manager and staff composed almost entirely of women could not last, people said—particularly with the Utopian "no tipping" policy! But the Dodge Hotel has lasted and is today one of the popular hotels in Washington, due, many people say, to the genius and good business judgment of this same woman manager, Miss Mary Lindsley.

One of Miss Lindsley's greatest assets is her enthusiasm and joy in her work. A hotel, she feels, gives a woman such an opportunity for the development of all the interests of her life. She can practice housekeeping, in the broadest meaning of the word. Marketing, hiring and training employees, meal planning and serving, are only a small part of her day's work. She can feel that she is carrying on social service work of the best kind when she is training men and women for higher types of work and more responsibility. She can develop her artistic sense in planning cheerful and homelike environment for her guests. She can practice being a good hostess and at the same time can have the zest of using her judgment to work out some knotty problems of finance. She can in a hotel, as in few other lines of work, enjoy the order of routine and the spice of variety!

Her Experience

Miss Lindsley was brought up on a 500-acre stock farm in northern New Jersey. As a young girl she was interested in business management, and often used to study the pay roll to see if the men were really earning this money. Here she gained her first experience in analyzing pay rolls.

Being attracted by the comparatively new field of food work, which was opening up for women, Miss Lindsley became a student at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. After her graduation from Pratt, she held positions as dietitian at Harrisburg General Hospital, Harrisburg, Penna., and at the Women's Hospital in New York City, and went from there to take over the management of the Nurses' Home at the Illinois Training School for Nurses. Here she had a broad experience in purchasing, laundry supervision, meal planning and personnel work. Here she established Americanization classes for foreign workers.

During the war Miss Lindsley served overseas, going with the first contingent of nurses sent from this country in 1917. She was dietitian at British Base Hospital No. 18 at Camiers.

Upon her return in 1919 the Government was in the midst of its large housing project at the capital for 2000 war workers. Miss Lindsley became dietitian at the government hotels, equipping and opening one of the large dining rooms, and supervising the entire food service.

Meanwhile the Grace Dodge Hotel in Washington was being built by the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. and Miss Lindsley was asked to be its manager. Challenged by the interest and opportunities of this job, she gave up the specialized field of dietetics and entered the broader field of hotel work. Her wisdom in making this decision has been proved by her results.

Consultant for Williamsburg

In addition to this substantial task of managing a hotel, Miss Lindsley finds time to lecture before groups of girls and women on different phases of food and hotel work and to act as consultant in the restoration work at Williamsburg, Virginia, notably the Travis House, Market Square Tavern and the Williamsburg Inn. Later the Raleigh Tavern, now open as a museum, will join this interesting group of old-time inns. What one woman has done, cannot other women attempt?

The Hotel Statler Company must feel that trained women have a definite contribution to make to the food business of a large hotel for eight years ago in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, it established and equipped an experimental kitchen. The woman who was selected for this interesting pioneer position of giving the American trained woman's point of view to hotel cookery was Miss Marie Casteen.

Born in a small midwestern town and graduating from Illinois Wesleyan University, Miss Casteen continued her studies at Teachers' College, Columbia, where she specialized in foods and cookery. In common with thousands of other young women several years were spent in teaching; in high school and normal school work, in Pennsylvania State College and the New Jersey College for Women. Then for four years she was assistant manager in Buckley Cafeteria of the Colonnade Company, Cleveland, Ohio, where she learned how to prepare delicious, well-cooked food in large quantities.

It would be difficult to imagine a more typically American background for this interesting endeavor to introduce into the rather stereotyped hotel cookery the real goodness of plain American food.

Need Changed

Momentous changes had been taking place in the eating habits of the American people during the past 20 years. The population of cities had grown tremendously, with the result that great numbers of men and women were forced to take one or more of their daily meals in some hotel or restaurant. Therefore they were increasingly demanding the plain, simpler cooked foods of the American home. These the European-trained chefs were not always equipped to give.

Then, too, the thousands of girls being turned out annually from home economics departments all over the country were influencing and molding public opinion in the way of technical knowledge in the preparation and serving of food. Food manufacturers were carrying on extended research in foods and by means of home service departments were making this information available to the general public.

Set Up Experimental Kitchen

The Statler management, with the customary foresight which has characterized its policies, saw the trend and inaugurated this experimental kitchen. It might be easy to imagine that one of the first articles to which Miss Casteen turned her attention was apple pie, doubtless the most popular of American desserts. Knowing how to make a superlative apple pie herself, it was her job to convert this recipe into terms of at least 100 pies, never losing sight of the fact that the crust should be just as crisp, tender and flaky as the single pie which she made at home. From this simple beginning she turned her attention to all types of pastry, home-made cakes and the simple but delightful puddings which we have all known from childhood, such as Apple Brown Betty, fresh peach Cobbler and Floating Island.

Having tested and set up these standard recipes, she gradually introduced them into the seven hotels which comprise the Statler chain. Follow-up work is continually done by the catering department of the hotel, headed by Mr. J. L. Hennessy. Through this same department a quiet but effective educational program is being carried on with the chefs of the various hotels, guiding them in the newer food trends and the more scientific practices of cookery and encouraging them in the use of the plainer and simpler dishes which the American public demands today.

In addition to the field of desserts, Miss Casteen has worked out standard recipes for the always popular hot breads and rolls. The luscious pecan rolls served in the Café Rouge and other dining rooms of the Boston Statler are becoming a tradition in that city. Lighter luncheon and salad entrees are receiving her attention at the present time.

The more far-seeing hotel man is realizing as never before that he can no longer place his trust implicitly in the hands of a chef trained in a tradition foreign to the habits of the general American public. He must reckon with the knowledge and skill of the American woman who can add to the sophistication of old world cookery the simplicity of good foods skillfully and scientifically prepared.

Next Week—Public Service Utility Educational Work.

Work of Compassion and Faith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oslo

THE women's department of the Oslo Verneforening (Prisoners' Aid Society) is an expression of compassion for women who have needed help in meeting life straight and confidence in their sincerity when started along the right path.

The minute the office opens in the morning the telephone bell rings. "Can you send us a washer woman as soon as possible," a voice says. The secretary is on the job immediately and presently, over the telephone she secures a woman who gladly sets off at once. That settled, a pile of office work calls for her attention. An important item is the posting of the journal in which is entered the complete record of each individual who comes under the supervision of the women's department. Its evidence may save a girl or woman from serving a prison sentence. It has been the society's experience that girls who have not been committed to prison give better results than do those released on probation.

In its scope the society embraces:

1. The examination and supervision of young girls on request of police and courts.
2. Branch for discharged women.
3. Supervision of women prisoners on probation.
4. Supervision of girls on request of parents or guardians.
5. Aid for prisoners' families.

Correspondence is another important branch of the work. A young girl in service in the country, for instance, is lonely, and a letter from a worker in the women's department will encourage her and strengthen her determination to make good in spite of hard work. Elderly women placed, through parish relief, on a farm in the country because of an addiction to drink, have testified how much the kind letters and little gifts of crochet thread and stamps, or some much needed article of clothing, have helped to enliven their days and enabled them to go on until they were allowed to return to town and acquaintances without fear of a lapse.

A country girl who was helped by the society was a young orphan who had tried in vain to get work. A lady had applied to the society for a young maid: she was told of the girl with the frank admission that she had been guilty of theft but was now keenly desirous of an opportunity to make good. Would the lady take an interest in her, try to keep her in of an evening, and give her a fair chance? The matter was settled. The girl went to the place where, despite a few irregularities at the beginning, she stayed for two years.

A woman released on probation from the workhouse asked one of the workers to act as a witness at her wedding. In a short time, with the help of the society, a room and kitchen was rented in a cottage outside the town and by their united efforts the home was furnished; it is now a snug tidy little home. The husband, who had been several times in prison, gathers fuel in the neighboring forest and occasionally repairs shoes. He is considerate in helping with the housework, and sometimes even helps his wife with the sewing that she is given to do by the society.

Sometimes one of the workers will receive a summons to a police court to act as guardian to a girl under age. This is the worker's opportunity to suggest that the girl, instead of being kept in custody, should be allowed to stay at the society's temporary home for girls, and usually the suggestion is acted upon. At this home the girls do the housework and some sewing, they also go out charing by the day and in this way earn sufficient to buy their own clothes. Once a girl has received her conditional sentence with say, three years' supervision by the society, she starts seeking a position. While they are out at work, the girls often visit the girls' home on their days off, and in after years, if in trouble, they come back confidently to the home. This way of treating first offenders is triumphantly proving to be the right one. Over a number of years less than one-tenth of the girls under supervision have had to serve their sentences.

Another important point in gaining good results is to treat the women with confidence, politeness and consideration. Even the most brazen are hypersensitive.

The work of the society necessarily depends upon the interest and coöperation of the public, with offers of employment, clothes, furniture and so on, and the citizens of Oslo are splendidly supporting this important work.

At present, aid for the families of prisoners, which has given splendid results, has been limited to the provision of work for wives and daughters, to giving them clothes, and to coöperating with other public institutions.

An interesting little society was started some time ago by the Secretary of the Women's Department. During the winter, about once a month, she holds gatherings at her home for former wards of the society. A simple supper is served, and there is pleasant conversation on sound topics. Perhaps one of the workers may give a little talk on some great man, or there will be a recitation or music. In this informal and genial atmosphere the women spend a pleasant evening, which they thoroughly appreciate.

Play Suits for Grown-Ups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THIS is the season for play. And never has the play mood been more encouraged by appropriate costumes than in this summer of 1934. We seem to have learned that clothes should be designed to express particular activities, and so interesting has this idea proved to be artistically that the outstanding designers are fascinated by the designing of particular styles for each kind of romping.

The beach has become, consequently, a rollicking fashion parade, whose tongue sometimes appears to be in its cheek. Those pompous materials which once felt sure of their superior position in formal society are now precipitated off diving boards into the briny sea. Wool, satin, silks and even velvets take their ducking and come up decorous in texture and brilliant in color. There, too, among the tanned skins of brunettes and blondes are saucily originated the color combinations which, perforce, will glow in ballrooms, at dinner tables and on boulevards next winter. And with a nonchalant irreverence is taken over for coat, cape, skirt and what-not the silhouette of formal hours. Absurd rubber zebras, horses and camels in company with composition jewelry and ogling stones of barbaric size, poke fun at pretentious solemnities and rejoice that things are not as they seem. Then, with a final laugh, is produced the ensembled towel, that shakes, as it were, with merriment as it covers a dripping form, thus completing with mock fashion importance the color harmony of a swim suit!

And over all these absurdities grin the ridiculous hats. There is a new one of printed cotton that slips off of the huge wire hoop that extends its brim into a colossal circle and which then can be crumpled up into a wash basin for laundering. This head-posed parasol is secured by a band of the material fastened to opposite edges of the brim, passing, of course, under the chin in transit. Then there is a "Viva Villa" hat with peaked crown and scalloped brim, and hats of cotton braid and braided straw, and sun bonnets of crash.

Lacquered or any other type of sandal is an interesting feature of the beach costume.

A practical tog is a voluminous cape, by intention a tent under which one may disrobe. The cape goes over the head like the dress of a paper doll.

However the most popular suit of the season is one which can be worn for a stroll down the village street when its skirt is buttoned over the shorts. The buttoned skirt—or else a wrap-around like an apron that ties around the waist—is an important and practical feature of this year's suits, whether they are made in one piece or with separate bodice and shorts. Workmen's smocks and overalls are featured as beach garments by Mainbocher, and very tailored pajamas are also seen.

The mature woman is better cared for on the beach this year than she has been for some time. She is permitted a petticoat on her swim suit. This petticoat may be in one with the bodice portion, the tights being separate; or tights, bodice and petticoat may all be in one. This skirt is, of course, very brief. Some of the bodices in this type of suit show bolero fronts and some have surplice lines. Diagonal tucks are another slenderizing feature. Lastex is woven into many of the fabrics and is a great boon.

Double thicknesses of silk and silk lined with jersey are favorite materials. The most recent newcomer is, perhaps, the necktie foulard. These foulards always have a white ground, but they work out in tiny patterns a number of interesting color combinations—turquoise and brown; red and black; navy and chartreuse. They have emerged from thorough tests in salt water and sun not, indeed, "with flying colors," for that would be most unfortunate, but with fast colors!

H. J. K.

Wide World — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Picnicking at the Beach

A simple but jolly costume is this two-piece play suit of bright colors. It is made of beige, brown and red striped shantung. From Saks Fifth Ave.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Saving One's Thumb

In preparing fruits and vegetables, I use a heavy rubber thumb cot like those used by stenographers and file clerks, and the thumb of my right hand is not cut and stained as it used to be.

Mrs. F. R. C., California.

Salt Removes Stains

To remove stains from enamel dishes, rub some dry salt firmly over the stain with one's wet thumb. The mark will speedily disappear.

To Prevent Glass Cracking

To prevent a glass dish from cracking when a hot liquid is poured into it invert the dish over the hot liquid till it becomes covered with condensed steam. It will then be sufficiently warm to prevent cracking.

When Milk Is "on the Turn"

To prevent milk which is "on the turn" from actually souring, place a tablespoonful of water in a saucepan and boil it. When it is boiling fast pour in a little of the milk and boil it up immediately. Continue to add small quantities of milk, making sure that the boiling is continuous. Allow to cool.

Mrs. M. P. H., England.

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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

The Home Forum

The Village Fête

THE annual fête was not, of course, an affair of any true magnificence. Actually, I suppose, it was much like any other village fête—no more than the idea of rustic recreation, expressed in two or three hired marquees and the concerted will to enjoy. Examined with the critical eye of the urban adult, no doubt our fête was a shoddy show. It would not have been difficult to pick holes in the playing of the locally recruited silver band, in the quality of the merchandise disposed for sale, in the consistency of the ices, in the quality of the saffron cake; and, to be truthful if pardonably flippant, in the aged walls of the marquees. But I do not remember the fête as an urban adult. I recall nothing but glory beyond criticism in a retrospect which places me once more, approximately three feet high, at the gate which led into the Vicarage Meadow.

Naturally enough, the fête took place in the summer, when the country around the village smelled of hemlock and vetch, and cut hay, and meadowsweet. And, naturally enough, the Saturday of the fête was fine, because it always was. It was good to awake upon the morning of the fête, walk along the high-road before breakfast and see the dull, molten spaces of a summer sky, feel the dry gravel underfoot, and hear coming from the Vicarage Meadow the comfortable "thud-thud-thud" of the workmen's mallets as they drove the thick wooden tent pegs into the firm soil. For a week before the fête, there was a streamer of white cloth slung over the high road between two trees, and on it, painted in unskilled letters of red, were the words: "Saturday, June 21st, Grand Fête. Flower show, dancing, cocoanut shies, buried treasure, jumble sale, guessing the cheese, refreshments—gates open at 2:15." And, on the day before, the field was full of activity, people came and went with mysteriously-shaped packages, and the carpenter was on duty with hammer, nails and planks from dawn until dusk.

Everyone looked very smart—the men in their Sunday suits and clean cloth caps, great watch-chains festooned about their middles, wide stiff collars about their scrubbed necks; the women in their best print frocks, wearing huge, flower-decked hats, leading by the hand the sponged-looking little boys and the frilly little girls. By two o'clock we were all trailing up the narrow lane to the Vicarage Meadow, chaffing old Mr. Murdle who dispensed sixpenny tickets at the gate, streaming past him into the meadow.

There, on a platform in the middle, was the silver band, blowing itself scarlet in the hot sunshine, and there were the two big tents, one for the flower show, the other for refreshments, and there was the vicar carrying the cheese whose weight you must guess, and there was his wife at the jumble stall, and his pretty daughter selling ices. For a moment there was hesitation over which of the wonders to sample first, and then up came the squire to decide the issue for you by selling you a numbered peg to stick into a small plot of ground somewhere beneath which was buried a treasure said to be fabulous.

After that there were no more hesitations. The fête carried you along with it. There was such abundance of possibilities open. You could stare in awe at the trestle table, so laden with desirable objects, such as brightly-colored vases, clockwork mice, balloons, streamers and orange-colored balls which leaped entertainingly on pieces of fine elastic. You could go to the white-draped table under the limes, where a great glass cask of yellow-green lemonade poured out its treasure at one penny per glass. You could hurl wooden balls at hairy, and remarkably static, cocoanuts; and could marvel at the titanic rhythm and force of the blacksmith who, with untiring good-humor and complete lack of technique, sent ball after ball thudding hollowly into the taut canvas. You could guess at the weight of the cheese, a giant yellow barrel of a thing, or you could estimate the quantity of beads incorporated in an elaborately-patterned bead-bag. And all the time, while passing from marvel to marvel, you moved through a green-smelling English summer's afternoon where the clouds lazed over the limes, and the flies clouded in the dim shade by the cow-pool, and there was hemlock in the hedges, and a yellow hammer singing on a post by the dusty lane.

Perhaps going into the marquees was the most moving thing of all. Here, in the largest, the flowers, fruit and vegetables were piled in explosions of color over the trestles. And who can forget Mr. Gumble's bursting pride in his three plain jars full of stock, delphinium and sweet William; the lavish praise of the judges for Mr. Wright's dirigible-like vegetable marrows, the vicarage sweet-peas, the post-mistress's anterrhinums, old Colonel Thrupp's giant roses and the almost physically violent rivalry of the two shop-keepers over the quality of their dwarf-dahlias? And who, who can forget the smell of the marquee, hot and flowery, scent of trampled grass underfoot mingling with the queer, characteristic reek of the sun-heated canvas? And the dim, un-colored half-light, almost like being under the sea? And the other marquee, too, no less magnificent, a temple raised to the desire for refreshment. In there it was hot, and trampled, and green-smelling, too, and right down the center was the long table with its two-glittering urns, and its cups and saucers, and bowls of sugar, and slabs of bread-and-butter, and watercress, and pastries from the town, and chunks of yellow saffron cake, and buns.

And all the time the silver band wheeped, and barped, and thumped, and the rooks clamored in the elms, and the young men and girls danced on a supposedly smooth area to enter which was the privilege only of those who owned a threepenny ticket. And at last the correct weight of the cheese was announced to the exclamatory amazement of ninety-nine per cent of guessers; the treasure was located, and the winner congratulated, and the sunlight yellowed over the Vicarage Meadow and poured the thick blue shadows of the trees sluggishly over the fête. And somehow one found oneself going out of the gate and down the lane, with a broken toy and an inside full of lemonade, and ices, and saffron cake.

It was not, as I have said, an affair of any true magnificence. But it is memorable enough for me who still look back with a thrill of pleasure, to the hot smell of the long grass and the white temples of the tents, and the diligent cacophony of the silver band, and the stalls, and the shies, and the peonies marked, "Highly commended," and the yellow-green lucence of lemonade under the limes. For these things were our fête, these, and the next day, the bare, trampled field grazed again by cows, but retaining still the flattened spaces which were all that was left to show where our canvas city had stood.

C. GORDON GLOVER.

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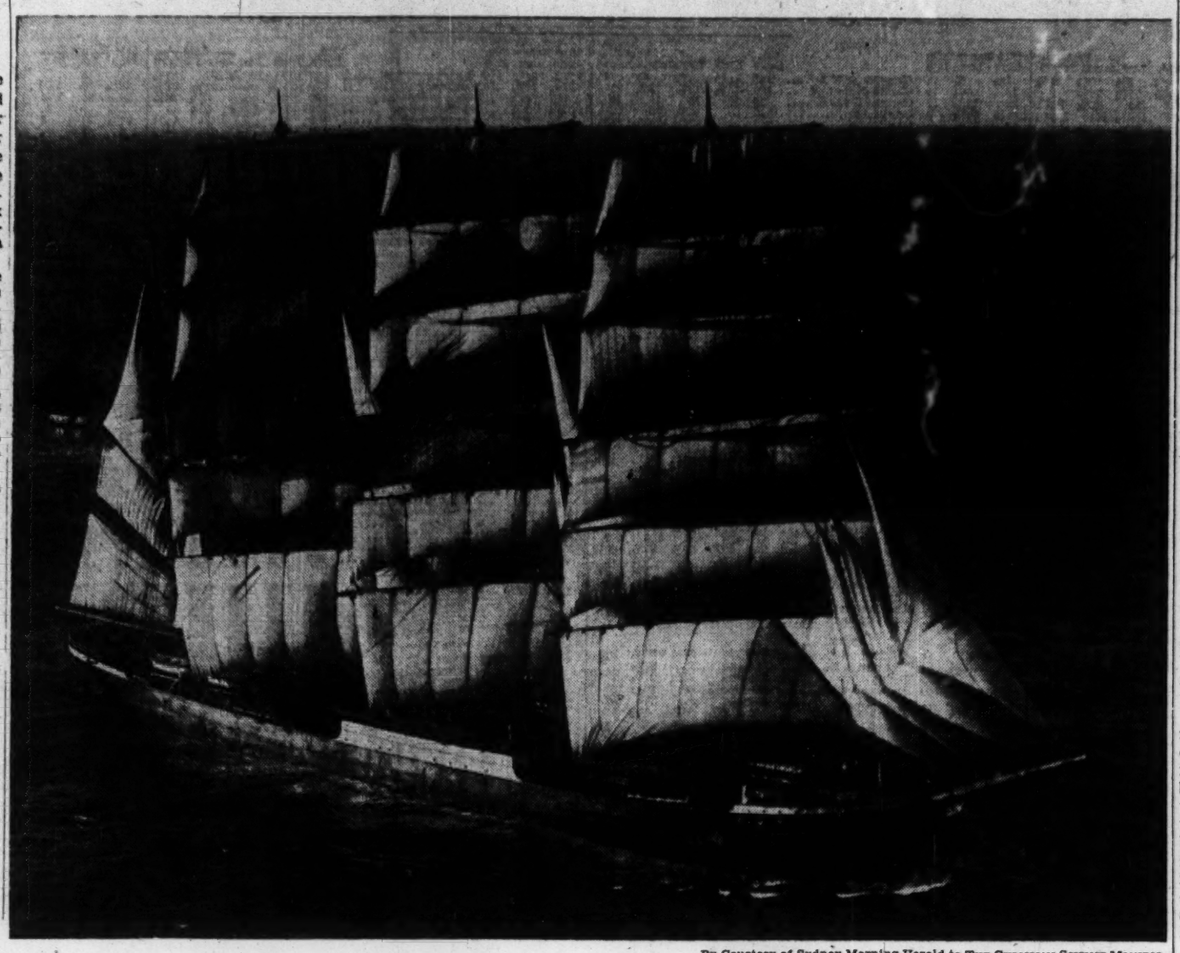

By Courtesy of Sydney Morning Herald to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Finnish Bark, "Pamir," in All the Majesty of Sail Outside Sydney Heads

Winslow Homer's Backgrounds

Winslow Homer is an important figure in the annals of American art, and the period in which he lived and wrought, the last half of the nineteenth century, produced no American painter so thoroughly national in style and character. He was the most original American painter of that time, and at the same time the most representative. His art was intensely personal and intensely American. These two pre-eminent qualities are his chief titles to fame. . . .

Surely, Winslow Homer's school was not the classroom, nor did he choose to avail himself of the customary advantages of professional training, and possibly that is one of the very reasons why he could make the best of himself. The man was indomitable. Obstacles only stimulated his ambition. His academy was the real world; it was everywhere and at all times his atelier, for he worked at all hours and places. Art was his vocation. He did not choose it. It chose him.

From the beginning his art concerned itself with the lives of men and women, and more particularly with soldiers, sailors, fishermen, and their wives and children; woodsmen, hunters, pioneers, farmers, and, in general, the people who live and labor in the open. The landscape background against which the human figures are projected has a large importance and a great significance; the environment of the soldier being the camp, the bivouac, the entrenchments; that of the sailor the deck of the ship at sea; that of the fisherman his fishing smack or dory; that of his womenfolk the fishing village or the harbor or the beach; that of the woodsman, guide, and hunter, the wilderness of Canada or Maine or the Adirondacks; while the farmer is shown at his work in the fields. It is not always possible to say definitely whether the landscape or the figures in it play the dominant part in the composition, so inextricably knit together are the elements which unite in the pictorial ensemble. Oftenest it is the man or the men, doubtless, who occupy, as it were, the middle of the stage. But the setting is never a negligible quantity. On the contrary, it is made to enhance, to explain, even to exalt the actor; to supplement and complete the impression made by him; to throw new light upon his vocation and kindle the imagination of the observer as to its possibilities in the promotion of manly virtues. . . .

In Homer's marine pieces there is the consummate expression of the power of the ocean. The subject may be and often is storm and stress, but the most violent manifestations of what we call the anger of the wind and wave are interpreted without exaggeration. In the very "torrent, tempest, and whirlwind of (his) passion" he had the temperance that gave it smoothness; he did not o'erstep the modesty of nature. The weight and thrust of an Atlantic billow, the rush and turmoil of the surf, the dynamic force of the pounding seas in a winter gale, are realized in his paintings with an invigorating vividness, it is true, but the synthetic method by which his art conveys such impressions, is the result of a lifelong course of patient observation and experimentation; the instantaneous vision of a huge toppling breaker, the affair of the fraction of a second, may have cost the close study of years. — From "The Life and Works of Winslow Homer," by WILLIAM HOWE DOWNES. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

In a Labyrinth of Beauty

Outside in the copse, in the background of the woodland, nature unrolled before him her altar-piece, miles long, with its chains of hills, with its dazzling country-houses, which had decked themselves with gardens as with festoons, and with the miniature-colors of the flowerets which played on the silver line of beauty traced by the brooks. And a cloud of enraptured, sporting, buzzing little creatures of silk-dust swept or hovered over the undulating picture. What way should Victor take in the labyrinth of beauty?—All the sixty-four radii of the compass stretched themselves out as so many fingerposts, and he had sense enough not to propose to himself any particular hour of arriving. He therefore slipped off everywhere, to the right and to the left; he climbed over into every vale that hid itself behind a hill; he visited the pierced shadow-projection of every row of trees. . . .

But when he had thus for some hours wandered on, with drinking eye and absorbing heart, through pearl-strings of bedewed web-work, through humming vales, over singing hills, and when the violet-blue sky peacefully joined itself to the smoking heights and to the dark woods, rising like garden-walls behind each other,—when nature opened all the pipes of the stream of life, and when all her fountains leaped up, and, flashing, played into each other, painted over by the sun, —then was Victor, who went through these flying streams with a rising and thirsty heart, lifted and softened by them.—From "Hesperus, A Biography."—From the German of JEAN PAUL FRIEDRICH RICHTER. Translated by CHARLES T. BROOKS.

Chroma

There were tall tulips swaying
against the sun
And striking sweet vermilion color
chords.
I know you heard the song that
their petals spun.
There were tall tulips swaying
against the sun
For you to see, too, O flower-loving
one.
Round cups of flame with copper-
green leaf swords.
There were tall tulips swaying
against the sun
And striking sweet vermilion color
chords.

FREDERIC ARDEN PAWLEY.

Moments Musical

Theodor Leschetizky

(This is the eighth in a series of articles which appear each Wednesday upon The Home Forum Page)

VIENNA became the Mecca of piano pilgrims during the years 1880 to 1914. There was a grand old man in the Austrian capital who was turning out artists in large numbers: Paderewski, Gabrilowitsch, Hambourg, Schnabel, Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, Leginska, Essipoff; and I could name at least a dozen of my own acquaintances who have returned to their several localities and taught the "Leschetizky method."

I am told that Leschetizky objected to having a "method," knowing that no real artist can be bound by a "method"—but it does form a great background. Essipoff was Leschetizky's wife and had much talent. She created a sensation wherever she played, and finally settled in Russia, where she had a large following of brilliant pupils.

When I was about eight years of age my parents took me to a very fine teacher, one authorized by Leschetizky to teach his method. She had been four years with the master himself and she impressed these ideas of his indelibly upon my memory: Firm finger tips; built-up arch in hand so that knuckles showed considerably but were free; great independence of the thumb; thorough preparation of the thumb in scale passages; all pieces from memory; plenty of Bach and Czerny, and clear pedaling.

Leschetizky told a pupil who pedaled badly but did good finger work to "play more with the ear than with the fingers." These are some of his principles about pedaling:

1. Never use the same pedal for different harmonies.
2. Never use the same pedal for two different phrases.
3. Never use the pedal at the end of a phrase, unless there is some special reason.
4. Use pedal for long, melodic notes; depress pedal *after* playing note.
5. All foundation notes requires separate pedaling.
6. Use of pedal very important in climaxes.

The Leschetizky mill ground slowly, but it ground exceeding well, and after six years of this study I gave a first public recital "with critics and all!" I played a Bach prelude and fugue from *Das Wohltemperirte Klavier*, Grieg's *Holberg Suite*, Schumann's *Romance in F sharp*, Chopin's *Waltz in E minor*, and the Schubert-Liszt *Hark! Hark! the Lark*. I have forgotten the others. Leschetizky was sent the program and criticisms and wrote back a congratulatory note to my teacher. I was to go the next autumn to Vienna to him, but instead I went to Berlin.

Leschetizky has some compositions. *Les Alouettes* (The Larks) may interest you. It is very old-fashioned now, with its melody and flourishes, but played quietly, letting the arabesques serve to ornament and flow through the melody, the peace is effective. A striking novelty is his arrangement for left hand alone of the Andante Finale from "Lucia di Lammermoor," the opera by Donizetti.

SONYA MICHELS.

ONCE in his sea-roving youth, John Masefield penned a poetic valedictory to the passing of the sailing ship. His poem, "Ships," set a seal of enduring beauty on the waning era of ocean travel which steam was freeing from the caprices of the winds.

But the saga of sail had not yet ended. Shipowners of the old school, men with convictions as stanch as the ringing tautness of a weather shroud, stood out against the soot and steam and prosaic proficiency of the new order.

Among this small group was the proprietor of the modest shipping firm of F. Laeisz of Hamburg. An astute shipowner with a shrewd mixture of sentiment and common sense Herr Laeisz began buying castoff sailing ships. He started with a little ship named *Polynesia*.

In industrialized Germany there was a strong demand for Chilean nitrates and by the turn of the century the Flying P Line of Hamburg was a power in the "West Coast" trade. Herr Laeisz actually began to build new sailing vessels, great steel ships and barks with tremendous carrying capacities both below and aloft.

In 1895, he astonished the shipping world by building the giant bark *Potosi*. Then came an order for the prodigious *Preussen*, a steel, full-rigged five-master — mightiest wind-driven ship ever set afloat.

The Flying P Line possessed nearly fifty ships in all. Among them was the stately *Pamir*, pictured above, built by the fine Hamburg shipwrights, Blohm & Voss, in 1905, especially for the nitrate trade.

In the years before the World War, *Pamir* had a name for speed and beauty among the German Cape Horners. Her fastest passage as a West Coaster was a sixty-four-day run from the Channel to Valparaiso, under Capt. C. N. Preutzmann, the year after her launching. Her best homeward bound passage was seventy-five days from Iquique to the Scilly.

Eventually *Pamir* went to Italian owners as a war reparations present. But when the Flying P Line later re-established itself, *Pamir* came home to Hamburg. The change seemed to do the old West Coaster a lot of good. For in 1925 she distinguished herself by making the smartest outward Cape Horn passage since the war. She arrived at Talcahuano seventy-five days out of Hamburg, and only seventy-one days from the Ushant.

Gradually the nitrate trade diminished and with it went the last of the P Line fliers. *Pamir* was sold to a shipowner in Finland for the grain trade between Australia and England. There a score of old windjammers still eke out a meager living. Manned by a handful of boys who count the opportunity to learn the fine art of marlinspike seamanship in a square rigger as sufficient wage, *Pamir* and a few other hard-pinched sailers carry on.

Occasionally ocean travelers sight one of them at sea. Such a meeting is certain to add a touch of lasting beauty to the monotony of the modern scene. To the master of a four-funneled brass bounder, falling in with a windjammer such as *Pamir* brings back a flood of golden memories.

Many a contemporary seafarer's career was cradled in the hard-cased realities of straining rope and towering canvas that marked those wide-roaming, wind-blown days. Hard-worked old hookers, like *Pamir*, are but dingy wraiths of the erstwhile splendor of their art. Yet even rust and splicing and patched canvas cannot quite conceal the faded glory of departed days.

There is an aristocratic air about even the most forlorn old windship that sails the seas today. The appraising eye on the brass bounder's bridge detects it at a glance, and, detecting, reluctantly acknowledges the aptness of the British Poet Laureate's lines:

"They mark our passage as a race
of men,
Earth will not see such ships as
those again."

H. B.

Walking in Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bible repeatedly emphasizes the many benefits of believing and following the truth. From the recorded experience of the early prophets and those of Jesus and his disciples, it can be clearly seen that God's promises to the faithful ones were fulfilled. In many cases, so bountiful were the manifestations of God's nearness and power that through these assurances the hearts of many have been uplifted with a prayer of thankfulness and gratitude to the Giver of all good. Even in earliest times to follow Truth men needed to be strong in purpose, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, but with singleness of vision pressing on and gaining the promised land—the goal of harmony.

In the course of the wanderings of the children of Israel from the time they left Egypt until they came to the promised land, God, through the leadership of Moses, guided, fed, and sustained them in the wilderness; and it was only when they rebelled and walked after the gods of materiality that they brought upon themselves misery and sorrow.

So today many individuals who are relying whole-heartedly upon the omnipotence of Truth to clothe and feed them spiritually, are realizing better conditions in their present experience. As one learns to rejoice in the ever-presence and ever-availability of God, Truth, and to express gratitude at every step of the way for a better understanding of God, divine Principle, the divine law of supply will be realized as enfolding him.

Christian Science has come to the world to teach men how to walk in the truth; and surely this was never so much needed as today, when every material so-called power has failed to give the satisfaction it at first seemed to promise. In the midst of uncertainty and perplexing problems that seem to hamper mankind, it is good to remember that we can enter "the secret place of the most High" now. This we can do by turning away from the contemplation of evil in any of its guises, and realizing the power and presence of God—the availability of divine Truth to meet all human needs. Truth is just as available to mankind as ever it has been, for it is the one certain foundation of all things for all time. Its very nature being eternal, it can never cease expressing itself when sought righteously, with all the heart. Its function is to bless, since Truth knows no suppositious evil. The so-called material universe and material laws oppose these grand facts of spiritual existence, but sense-testimony is always erroneous.

The clear expression of Christ, Truth, as manifested in the sinless life of Jesus was the most wonderful example of true spiritual consciousness known to mankind. Jesus healed both the sick and the sinning; he turned the water into wine, raised the dead, and eventually, as a consequence of his close walk with God, with Truth, was able to come forth from the grave and so prove for all time that man is immortal. Because he knew that Truth is the Life of man, and that this Life is expressed in ceaseless activity, Jesus demonstrated the fact. In the face of such spiritual knowing, even death itself could not simulate power. No fables of mortal belief could fetter him, since he was governed by God, Truth and Life, as he had many times proved on the hillsides of Galilee.

Some of the benefits to be derived from walking with Truth can be heard at the mid-week testimony meetings of the Christian Science churches and societies throughout the world, when oral testimony is given of the power of God as available in circumstances and conditions of discord and perplexity.

The revered Leader of the Christian Science movement, Mary Baker Eddy, so walked with God that she was able to give to suffering, sinning humanity the truth that frees from ills and diseases. On page 510 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes, "Truth and Love enlighten the understanding in whose light shall we see light; and this illumination is reflected spiritually by all who walk in the light and turn away from a false material sense."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

Andando en la Verdad

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA BIBLIA da énfasis repetidas veces a los muchos beneficios que resultan de creer en la Verdad y seguirla. Los relatos de las experiencias de los antiguos profetas como también aquellas de Jesús y sus discípulos demuestran claramente que las promesas de Dios a sus fieles fueron cumplidas. En muchos casos las manifestaciones de la proximidad y del poder de Dios fueron tan abundantes que a causa de estas pruebas los corazones de muchos se han elevado con oraciones de gratitud y reconocimiento al Dador de todo lo bueno. Hasta en los tiempos más antiguos los hombres que seguían el camino en pos de la Verdad, necesitaban fortaleza de propósito, sin volverse hacia la derecha ni hacia la izquierda, sino avanzando con sencillez de vista hasta ganar la tierra prometida—su ideal de armonía.

Durante el tiempo que los hijos de Israel anduvieron errantes, desde que salieron de Egipto hasta que llegaron a la tierra prometida, Dios, por medio de la dirección de Moisés, los guió, alimentó y sostuvo en el desierto, y sólo cuando se rebelaron y anduvieron tras otros dioses,—los de la materialidad—se acarrearon la miseria y el dolor.

Así es que hoy día muchas personas, que confían con todo corazón en la omnipotencia de la Verdad para ser vestidos y alimentados espiritualmente, están realizando mejores condiciones de vivir en su experiencia presente. A medida que uno aprenda a regocijarse por la omnipresencia de Dios, la Verdad, que está siempre a su alcance, y a expresar gratitud a cada paso en su camino por un entendimiento mejor de Dios, del Principio divino,—la ley divina del abastecimiento se le revelará como si en ella estuviese envuelto.

La Ciencia Cristiana ha venido al mundo para enseñar a los hombres a "andar en la verdad"; y esto, por cierto, no fué nunca más necesario que hoy en día, cuando todo poder material ha fallado en dar la satisfacción que parecía prometer al principio. En medio de la incertidumbre y de los problemas complejos que parecen impedir a los hombres, es bueno recordar que podemos entrar en el "retiro del Altísimo" ahora mismo. Lo podemos hacer apartándonos del error, sea el que sea el disfraz bajo el cual se presente, comprendiendo el poder y la presencia de Dios—el hecho que la Verdad divina está siempre a nuestro alcance para suplir a nuestras necesidades humanas. La Verdad está al alcance de los hombres tanto hoy como lo ha estado en todos los tiempos, pues es el único fundamento seguro de todas las cosas, que jamás ha existido o existirá. Su naturaleza misma siendo eterna no puede nunca dejar de expresarse, cuando se busca honradamente y con todo corazón. Su oficio es el de bendecir, puesto que la Verdad no tiene ningún conocimiento alguno del mal supositicio. Lo que se llama el universo material y las leyes materiales se oponen a estas grandes verdades de la existencia espiritual, pero el testimonio de los sentidos es siempre erróneo.

La expresión clara del Cristo, la Verdad, tal como fué manifestada en la vida impecable de Jesús, fué el ejemplo más maravilloso de la verdadera conciencia espiritual que la humanidad jamás ha conocido. Jesús curó tanto a los enfermos como a los pecadores; convirtió el agua en vino, resucitó a los muertos, y finalmente, como resultado de su andar con Dios, la Verdad, en union tan estrecha, pudo salir de la tumba, demostrando así para siempre que el hombre es inmortal. Sabiendo que la Verdad es la Vida del hombre y que esta Vida se expresa en actividad perpetua, Jesús pudo demostrar estas verdades. En presencia de tal entendimiento espiritual la muerte misma no podía fingir poder. Ninguna ficción de las creencias mortales fué capaz de encadenarle, puesto que él fué dirigido por Dios, la Verdad y la Vida, como lo había demostrado muchas veces en los montes de Galilea.

Algunos de los beneficios que se pueden derivar de este andar con la Verdad se pueden oír en los cultos que se celebran en las iglesias y las sociedades de la Ciencia Cristiana por el mundo entero en medio de la semana, y donde se dan testimonios orales de como el poder de Dios es aplicable en circunstancias y condiciones de discordia y perplejidad.

La venerable Conductora del movimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana anduvo con Dios de tal manera que pudo dar a la humanidad padeciente y pecadora la Verdad que libra de males y enfermedades. En la página 510 del libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) ella escribe: "La Verdad y el Amor iluminan el entendimiento, en cuya luz 'veremos luz'; y esta iluminación se refleja espiritualmente por todos los que andan en la luz y se apartan de un falso sentido material."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Whole Holiday

The masterful wind was up and out, shouting and chasing, the lord of the morning. Poplars swayed and tossed with a roaring swish; dead leaves sprang aloft, and whirled into space; and all the clear-swept heaven seemed to thrill with sound like a great harp. It was one of the first awakenings of the year. The earth stretched herself, smiling in her sleep; and everything leapt and pulsed to the stir of the giant's movement. With us it was a whole holiday. . . Colt-like I ran through the meadows, frisking happy heels in the face of Nature laughing responsive. Above, the sky was bluest of the blue; wide pools left by the winter's floods flashed the color back, true and brilliant; and the soft air thrilled with the germinating touch that seems to kindle something in my own small person as well as in the rash primroses already lurking in sheltered haunts. Out into the brimming sun-bathed world I sped, free of lessons, free of discipline and correction, for one day at least. . .

I ran sideways, shouting; I dug glad heels into the squelching soil; I splashed diamond showers from puddles with a stick; I hurled clods at random, and presently I somehow found myself singing. The words were mere nonsense—irresponsible babble; the tune was an improvisation, a weary unrhythmic thing of rise and fall; and yet it seemed to me a genuine utterance, and just at that moment the one thing fitting and right and perfect. Humanity would have rejected it with scorn. Nature, everywhere singing in the same key, recognized and accepted it without a flicker of dissent.—From "The Golden Age" by KENNETH GRAHAME.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Continues Its Advance In Deliberate Fashion

Commodity and Money Markets

Further Gains Established By Leading Stocks

National Lead the Star Performer in Rather Quiet Trading

By Forrest Price

The sun is shining again on the constructive side of the market.

Early cross currents today gave way to a steadier trend with most stocks leaning forward.

Gains of fractions to more than 7 points were shown before the beginning of the last hour of trading.

But business was not quite so active as yesterday. Total sales reached 625,000 shares.

National Lead made the best showing of any of the equities. It rose more than 7 points before it stopped ascending. Delaware & Hudson rose more than 2 points.

Gains of a point or more were made by Glidden, International Harvester, Grant, Eastman Kodak and General Printing Ink.

Losses of fractions to 2 points were shown by some of the specialties.

New top prices were registered in a very thin bond market. But price changes were narrow. The U. S. Governments and high-class corporate issues were in the advancing procession. Also some of the secondary corporate liens were slightly higher. In the foreign group the Germans were weaker.

The official limit of 5 cents a bushel measured the spurt in wheat prices today. This rise was due to the Government crop report showing a marked decline in wheat production. Corn got up the full allowable limit of 4 cents a bushel. Downturns were of short duration and usually followed by swift upturns. It was a very excited market, and volume of trading was extremely heavy. Cotton rose a dollar or so a bale, reaching February highs. Silver and rubber improved.

The sharp price rise in grain and cotton as a result of the shrinkage in both grain and cotton production due to the drought is not at all surprising. But it is out of the normal order for securities to rise at the same time. The Government crop report predicting a wheat harvest of only 483,662,000 bushels is the smallest in 41 years. Other grains were similarly affected. And cotton production will be extremely small, the acreage estimate being the lowest in nearly 30 years.

In the face of this loss of earth's wealth securities have not only held their own but have shown appreciable advances. Stocks have not gone up because of the drought or because of the higher prices for grain and cotton so much as on account of the improvement in business conditions.

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—The stock market seemed somewhat exhausted today, after its rather hopeful rally of the previous session, and prices generally turned irregular.

Overnight buying orders helped to lift quotations fractions to a point or more in the first hour. Trading was relatively brisk for a time, then the activity dwindled appreciably, and the ticker tape soon resumed its snail-like pace of recent weeks. Heaviness of distillery issues tended to restrain bullish enthusiasm.

National Lead Jumps

Shares of National Lead jumped more than 4 points, and gains of fractions to a point or more were shown by U. S. Smelting, Howe Sound, U. S. Steel, American Can, Chrysler, General Motors, Johns-Manville, Case, du Pont, J. C. Penney, Glidden, Atlas Powder, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and Pennsylvania.

Losses of around 2 or more points were suffered by National Distillers, American Commercial Alcohol and Schenley. American Telephone, Columbia Gas and Public Service of New Jersey were easier.

Bonds Slightly Better

Under selective buying, the more active sections of the bond list registered further moderate gains during the early trading today.

A number of the prime investment issues were transferred at slightly improved levels, which in some cases represented peaks for several years. Treasury loans also continued their slow climb into new high territory. Secondary ratings, despite the absence of anything resembling an eager buying interest, managed to work moderately higher on the average.

In the Treasury group, 1934 tops were established by the 3s, 3¼s of 1941 and 4s, in which forenoon gains ranged from 1/32d to 6/32s of a point.

Higher prices were paid for American Smelting 5s, American Telephone 5s, Santa Fe 4s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Goodyear 5s, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, Pacific Gas & Electric 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s.

Semi-speculative issues which added a little to yesterday's gains included American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

German Government issues weakened under fairly active selling. Other foreign groups were inactive with prices mixed. Japanese, Polish, Austrian and Canadian issues were up fractions. Australia 5s, Belgium 7s, Italy 7s and Uruguay 6s dropped back a bit from yesterday's finals.

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Tuesday	83.4	87.1	89.9	86.8
Week ago	82.9	86.3	89.5	86.2
Month ago	82.5	87.5	89.2	86.4
Year ago	75.1	82.2	86.8	81.3
Two years ago	54.0	62.9	73.7	60.2
Three years ago	85.2	101.0	101.4	95.9
High (1934)	83.9	90.0	90.6	88.1
Low (1934)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5

(1926 average equals 100.)

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 11	Last July 10
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	800	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
77½	70¼	.5	Adams Exp pf	80	77½	77½	77½	..
34⅞	16	.2	Adams Millis	800	30	29	29¼	28¾
106¼	91¾	.3f	Air Reduction	200	101	100⅞	101	100⅝
23⅞	17⅝	.60i	Alaska-Juneau	28500	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	800	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
16¦	8⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
23½	15	..	Alleghany Steel	100	20	20	20	19
160¾	126½	.6	Allied Chem	500	137¼	135¾	137¼	135
130	122½	.7	Allied Chem pf	100	127	127	127	..
23⅜	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	400	16⅜	16	16⅜	15⅝
55⅜	41½	.2	Amerada	200	50¾	50¾	50¾	50
36	28¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	33
25¼	14½	.3	Am Bank Note	800	21½	20⅞	20⅞	20¾
13½	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
72⅞	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	60	69	69	69	68
38	23¾	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27½
107¾	90¼	.4	Am Can	2400	100¾	99⅞	100¼	99¾
145½	126½	.7	Am Can pf	100	147	147	147	..
60⅞	46¼	.3	Am Chicle	400	58	57½	58	55½
62½	32	..	Am Com Alcohol	300	33¼	31½	32½	34
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
10½	5⅝	..	Am European	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	400	8⅜	8	8	8¾
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	20	19⅜	20	19¾
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	10½	10⅜	10⅜	..
22⅜	13½	.1	Am Hawaiian	400	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13¾
10	6¼	..	Am Ice	200	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅝
45¼	35¼	.6	Am Ice pf	100	36½	36½	36½	..
11	8½	..	Am International	1200	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	7¾
1½	¾	..	Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
10	4	..	Am La Fr pf	10	6	6	6	5½
38¾	22¼	..	Am Locomotive	400	24½	24	24½	24
74⅝	49	..	Am Loco pf	400	53½	53	53	53
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	5500	10¼	10	10	10⅛
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	300	9⅝	9½	9½	9½
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	800	23	22¾	23	23½
25¾	21	1½	Am News	200	26	25¾	26	..
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	400	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	800	17⅛	17	17	17
29⅜	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
17⅝	12	..	Am Radiator	1100	14⅜	14	14¼	14¼
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	300	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	19½
2⅝	1	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
30	19¼	.2	Am Shipbuilding	20	23⅛	23½	23½	..
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	700	42½	41¾	42⅜	42⅜
125	100	.7g	Am Smelt & R pf	100	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	122
26½	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	17¼	17	17	17
44¼	37	.2f	Am Stores	400	43¾	43	43½	..
67	46	.2	Am Sugar Ref	400	68½	68	68½	67⅞
125¾	107¾	.9	Am Tel & Tel	3400	116½	115¾	115¾	116⅝
23⅝	16⅜	.1	Am Wat W & E	300	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	19¾
80	54	.6	Am Wat1pf	100	73½	73½	73½	..
17⅛	8½	..	Am Woolen	300	11	10¾	10⅞	..
58⅜	58	..	Am Woolen pf	100	62½	62	62½	..
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
17½	3½	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	4½	4½	4½	..
9	5⅛	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	1500	15¼	14⅝	15	14⅞
24¾	6	.60	Anchor Cap	200	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	96½	96½	96½	..
34	25¼	.1	Archer Daniels	400	31	31	31	30¾
116	110	.7	Archer Dan pf	10	135	115	115	115
93¼	76¼	.7	Armour Del pf	300	93	92¾	93	..
5⅝	5¼	..	Armour Il N	3900	5⅜	5½	5⅝	5⅜
61	60½	..	Armour Ill pf	800	61	60½	60¾	61
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	1000	71¾	71¼	71¼	71⅛
8⅝	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
77½	51⅞	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	59½	59½	59½	..
73¾	51½	.2b	Atchison T&SF	2300	64	63¼	63½	63
89½	70⅛	.5	*Atchison pf	200	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	400	39½	38⅝	38⅝	39⅛
35¼	21¾	.1	Atl Refining	400	26⅛	25⅝	26	25¾
55½	35¼	.1	Atlas Powder	900	51⅜	50⅝	51¾	50
57⅞	22	..	Auburn Auto	300	25¼	24½	25¼	25½
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	600	13½	12¾	13⅛	12
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	700	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾
			—B—					
16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	1400	10¾	10½	10⅝	10⅝
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	2900	23⅞	23¼	23¼	23½
46⅜	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	300	43¾	43⅛	43¾	43
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	10	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	500	7¾	7⅜	7½	7½
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	600	17½	16½	17¼	16¼
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝
23⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	1800	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	17½	17¼	17½	17⅜
34¼	26½	.25b	Best & Co	1200	33	32½	33	33
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	2500	34⅝	34	34	34½
82	57	..	Beth Steel pf	300	63	62	62	67
16¼	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	300	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10½
68⅜	49⅝	.3	Bohn Alum & Br	1000	58½	57¾	58	58
83	76	.4f	Bon Ami A	10	84	84	84	82
27½	14⅞	1.60	Borden	3800	27⅛	27½	27⅝	27⅛
19½	9½	..	Boston & Maine	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
19¾	12	.1b	Briggs Mfg	1300	17⅞	17⅜	17½	17½
40¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	600	41½	39	41½	..
8⅜	4⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	5½	5½	5½	..
58¼	41	.6	Brooklyn Q pf	200	47	47	47	..
80½	60⅞	.5	Brooklyn UnGas	100	67	67	67	..
61	50¼	.3	Brown Shoe	100	52½	52½	52½	..
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	700	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
5⅜	2⅞	..	Budd Wheel	200	3	3	3	2⅞
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	100	9	9	9	..
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	20	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
19⅜	12½	.40	Burroughs Add	400	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13¾
6	3½	.h	Bush Term deb	100	3½	3½	3½	..
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
2½	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	..
32⅞	18¾	..	Byers	400	23⅜	23¼	23¼	23⅜
			—C—					
34½	18¾	.62b	Calif Packing	3400	34½	33½	34½	33⅜
6⅜	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
15⅞	8½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
29½	20	.1	Canada Dry	300	21½	21¼	21¼	21
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	3500	14¾	14	14¼	13⅞
38	28½	.2	Cannon Mills	100	33½	33½	33½	33
38	26¾	.3	Capital Admin pf	40	35	35	35	..
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	100	54	5	2½	53⅜
33⅜	21½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	900	27¾	27	27¼	27⅜
44⅞	22⅜	..	Celanese Corp	1300	27¼	26⅜	26⅞	27¼
4⅝	2	..	Celotex Co	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	50	14	14	14	14
32⅛	26	1½	Central Aguirre	400	30	29¾	29⅞	30
41⅛	33¼	.1b	Cerro de Pasco	6200	42½	41⅝	42¼	42⅜
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	600	5	¾	5⅛	5⅜
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches Ohio	2900	47¾	47¼	47¾	47⅜
8	1⅞	.h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
1½	4⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
1¾	6¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	600	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	..
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N western	1800	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8⅞
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu To	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	23¼	23	23	23¼
6¼	2¾	.h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
100	84	6½	Chi RI&P 6%	100	4	4	4	..
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chicasaha Cot O	400	28½	27⅝	27⅝	27¾
11⅝	5¾	..	Childs Company	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
60⅜	36½	.1f	Chrysler	10500	42⅜	41⅜	41¾	41½
24⅞	17¼	.2	City Ice & Fuel	100	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	20
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	85½	85	85	85½
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	200	1	1	1	..
1½	½	..	City Stores vtc	200	⅝	½	½	..
115	95	.7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	110	110	110	110
18⅛	9¾	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2800	16⅞	16	15¾	16¼
28½	15⅝	..	Collins & Aikman	700	16½	15¾	15⅝	15⅞
94	77¼	.7	Collins & Aik pf	100	80	80	80	79
8¾	3⅝	.h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	5½	5½	5½	..
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	220	27½	26½	27½	..
30	20	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	21	21	21	..
19¼	11⅛	.25b	Columbia Gas	20800	12	11½	11⅝	12½
77¼	53⅜	.2	Columbian Carb	1200	75	74	74	73⅜
35⅛	18⅜	.1	Comm Credit	400	29¾	29½	29¾	29¾
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	106	106	106	106
59¾	35¾	.2	Comm Inv Tr	500	59	58½	59	58½
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2100	22⅞	22	22	22¼
3¼	1⅜	..	Conwith & Sx	1600	2⅛	2	2	2
52¾	21½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	400	46¾	46	46¾	45½
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	300	28	28	28	27¾
61	50	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	30	61	61	61	..
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3	3	3	..
37⅜	21⅛	.2	Consol Oil	2800	34⅜	33½	33⅝	34
94	82	.5	Consol Gas pf	200	94	94	94	94
4⅜	2½	..	Consol Laundries	300	2⅝	2½	2½	..
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	4000	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10¼
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
13¾	6⅞	..	Container A	200	10	10	10	..
5⅝	3⅛	..	Container B	100	4	4	4	4
83¼	69½	.3	Cont Can	2300	81½	80¾	81½	80¾
2⅜	1	..	Cont Motors	300	1	1	1	1
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	1000	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞
84½	60½	.3	Corn Products	1700	69	68	68¾	68
148	135	..	Corn Prod pf	100	148	148	148	147
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	600	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
36¼	24¼	..	Crown Cork & S	200	25½	25¼	25¼	..
6⅜	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	600	8⅝	8½	8¼	8½
64	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	150	64	61½	61½	63½
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	46½	46¼	46½	..
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	400	23¼	22⅞	23¼	..
84½	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	200	82½	82	82½	82¼
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1000	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	800	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	9½
			—D—					
34⅛	18	..	Deere & Co	1100	21⅞	21¼	21½	21
73½	49	..	Del & Hudson	1600	56¾	56	56	54½
33¾	20⅛	..	Del Lack & W	400	24	23¼	23¼	23½
84	63½	.4	Detroit Edison	100	77	77	77	77¼
55⅛	20	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	100	46	46	46	..
28½	21¾	.1	Diamond Match	1400	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	24½
46¼	32	.2f	Dome Mines	2800	44⅞	44¼	44¼	44
23	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	900	20¾	20½	20½	20¼
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	6200	93¼	93	93¾	91⅜
124½	115	6	du Pont deb	100	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
103⅜	90	5	uquesne Lt pf	40	102¼	102¼	102¼	101¾
			—E—					
101	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1000	99½	97½	97½	98
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	800	17⅛	17	17⅛	16¾
19¼	10⅜	..	Eitington Schild	100	10½	10½	10½	..
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2200	23¼	22½	23	22⅜
101	88	7	Elec Auto-L pf	80	96	96	96	96
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	200	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	..
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	900	7¼	7	7⅛	7
9⅜	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	200	6	5⅜	5¾	6
52	40	.2	Elec Sto Battery	100	43⅜	43⅜	43¾	43½
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
63	51	.3	Endicott Johnson	400	56½	55½	56½	55½
23½	11⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	13	13	13	13¼
28¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	23½	23½	23½	22
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	10	10	10	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1000	28	23¾	24	23⅞
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	20	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
			—F—					
12½	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	80	9	8½	8½	8½
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	14½	13⅝	14⅛	..
31	20	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
62	34¼	.6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	20	53	52	53	..
8¾	4⅜	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	4½	4½	4½	..
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	300	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	31½	31	31½	30¾
25¼	16⅜	.40	Firestone T&R	600	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
86	71	.6	Firestn T&R pf A	200	83	83	83	..
67½	54½	2½	First Nat Stores	500	66½	66½	66½	65⅝
17⅜	2¼	.h	Follansbee B	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
21	10½	..	Food Mach	500	19⅞	19½	19⅝	19
22	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	16	15⅝	15⅝	15½
17¼	8⅝	..	Foundation	400	12½	12	12¼	..
27½	19⅜	2.85	Fourth Nat Inv	200	21½	21⅜	21½	21½
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	300	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	13
50⅝	39¾	.2	Freeport Texas	1300	33	32½	33	33¼
			—G—					
20	11½	..	Gamewell	200	8	8	8	..
43⅜	33¼	.1	Gen Am Trans	200	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37¾
23½	15⅛	..	Gen Asphalt	200	19	18½	18½	18¾
14⅜	9⅜	.50b	Gen Baking	2300	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
108½	106	.8	Gen Baking pf	80	107	106½	107	107
10⅛	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
12	6	..	Gen Cable A	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	7800	20½	20¼	20½	20¼
12⅝	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1400	12½	12⅜	12½	12⅜
38⅞	30½	1.80	Gen oods	3100	31⅜	30⅞	31	30⅝
57	44	.8	Safeway Stores	600	51¼	50⅜	51¼	51¼
107½	84¾	.6	Safeway S 6%	70	100	105½	106	106¾
27⅞	16½	.10b	St Joseph Lead	200	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	21
4⅜	2⅝	..	h St L & SF	100	3½	2½	2½	2⅝
6¼	2¼	..	h St L & SF pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
12¼	6	..	Savage Arms	100	7	7	7	..
2	1	..	h Seaboard Air L	600	1	1	1	1
38⅜	25⅜	.60f	Seaboard Oil	200	32½	31⅞	32½	31½
51¼	38⅝	..	Sears Roebuck	2600	45¼	44¼	44¾	44¼
2	1	.h	Seneca Cop	100	1	1	1	..
9	4¾	..	Servel Inc	600	7	7	7	7
13¼	5½	..	Shatton Stl Hoop	100	7½	7½	7½	..
13⅛	6⅝	.2f	Shattuck (FG)	300	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
11½	7⅞	..	Shell Union Oil	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8
24½	14½	..	Simmons	400	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15⅞
11½	7⅞	..	Skelly Oil	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
17	6¾	..	Snider Packing	100	12¾	12¾	13⅛	12¾
10⅞	14	.50b	Socony Vacuum	3600	16½	16	16½	16
22⅛	15¼	1½	So Calif Edison	1100	16½	16¼	16⅜	16⅝
9½	6	..	So Dairies A	10	6½	6½	6½	..
33⅜	18½	..	Southern Pacific	3800	25⅜	24⅜	24⅝	24⅞
30⅞	29⅛	2.40	So P Rico Sugar	1600	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	36⅛
36½	21⅝	..	Southern Ry	2300	24¼	22½	22⅞	24
41¼	27⅜	..	Southern Ry pf	400	30	29	29	30⅛
8	3⅜	..	Sparks Withing	200	4¼	4¾	4¾	4⅞
11⅜	5⅝	..	Sperry Corp	800	8⅜	8½	8½

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Crop Board Sees Smallest Field Crops in 30 Years

Business and Industry

Loan Bids Above 4 P. C. Refused By New York City

Mayor Denounces Bank Syndicates for Offers on $72,000,000 Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—New York City's first attempt in several years to sell long-term bonds at a bid rate instead of an agreed fixed rate of interest met with failure yesterday when city bankers persisted in holding up the cost of city credit above 4 per cent. This was too high, and Comptroller Joseph M. McGoldrick announced the issue would be withheld and new bids called for in an effort to get a more reasonable interest rate.

Of the $72,000,000 issue just put on the market, Comptroller McGoldrick rejected all bids save one for $2,000,000 at averaging 3.88 per cent by the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Seventy-two banks bid for the issue, but all save the Emigrant asked an interest rate in excess of 4 per cent.

"The interest rate was neither adequate nor fair," the Comptroller said. "Bids will be called for again in the near future. The banks consolidated and there was no competition."

It was indicated at the comptroller's office today that the remaining $70,000,000 in securities would be readvertised in a few days. Should the new bid still prove unsatisfactory, the Administration may resort to over-the-counter selling.

Some resentment was voiced in banking quarters today over the Mayor's charge that the banking syndicate had organized to extract money unfairly on the issue. In these quarters it was said that, while new bids would be made, when the securities were re-advertised, the average interest rate would still exceed 4 per cent.

The Administration had confidently expected a rate of slightly below ' per cent and it was said that the agreement of the syndicate justified this expectation. The fact that the syndicate knew it would have no opposition was believed by some financial experts to have been an important factor in the interest rate.

The city has no imperative necessity for immediate sale of the issue, since its purpose is to finance the retirement of corporate stock which reaches maturity in September.

June Construction Shows First Drop In Several Months

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—The building industry in June failed to hold the improvement of the past few months and turned sharply down from the two-year peak registered in May, despite a slight seasonal tendency to rise at this time. This was the first decline since last February, and, moreover, for the first time since last November, the current figures were below those of the corresponding period of last year.

Permits issued in 215 cities of the United States involved an estimated cost of $28,560,865, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. This was a decrease of 34.8 per cent from the May total of $43,825,268, and 16.2 per cent below June, 1933, when the permit volume amounted to $34,098,384.

Of the total decline in permits from May to June, $10,749,000, or more than two-thirds of the drop occurred in New York City.

"Despite the unseasonal decline in June, the record for the first six months of 1934 has been favorable and apparently indicates a turn for the better in the construction industry from the low levels of a year ago," the report continues. "For the first half of the current year, building permit expenditures aggregated $167,323,823, as compared with $140,420,513 for the corresponding period of 1933.

ARLINGTON MILLS

Dividend No. 133

A dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on Monday, July 16, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1934, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

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Gt. W. Sugar	Amer. Sugar
Amer. Smelting	Archer Daniels
Int. Harvester	Sears Roebuck
Standard of N. J.	Continental Oil

INFLATION is again becoming an important market factor—how is it likely to affect the above issues? For authoritative advice read the special Inflation Forecast in the current UNITED OPINION Bulletin. Introductory copy free on request.

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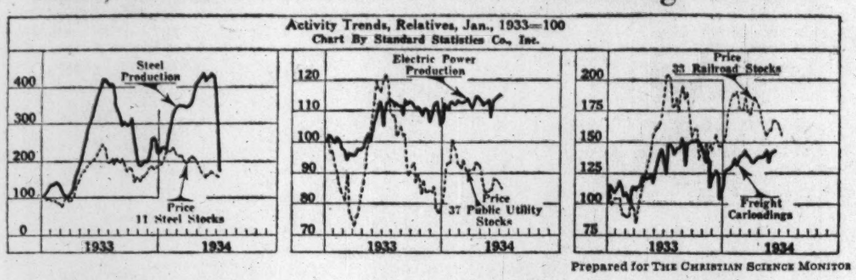
UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE

210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

Steel, Electric Production and Carloadings Trends



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The chart above compares the volume of steel production, electric power production, and freight carloadings, with the course of stock prices in the steel, utility and railroad groups over the past 18 months.

Domestic Wool Clip Is Showing Greater Activity

Is Slowly Moving Out of First Hands, Mostly on Consignments

Slowly but surely the new domestic wool clip is moving out of first hands. The movement, except in the bright wool states, has been for the most part on consignment, although, latterly, there has been a greater quantity of wool sold outright on a price basis distinctly under what wool growers had previously hoped to get.

In Texas, which is the leading state in wool production, large lines have been consigned against cash advances of 20 cents for the good 12-months wools. In other states, consignments are being made against cash advances ranging from 15 to 20 cents, according to the wool.

In Montana, some sizable sales have been made during the last few days, involving individual clips of 300,000 to 400,000 pounds, as well as a number of smaller clips in the vicinity of Chinook, Miles City and Billings at around 25 cents in the grease to the grower. All told, the sales in this section within the last few days are estimated to have amounted to some 2,000,000 pounds, and are believed to have cost the buyers the equivalent of about 70 cents, clean basis, landed Boston, for the better fine and half-blood clips.

The movement of wool through the West has been very irregular this season, some growers shipping, while others are retaining their wools, and some of the earlier buyers who have come back from the West this week have reported very considerable quantities of wool still unshipped in the West, at scattered points, which in ordinary seasons would have been shipped long since.

In the local market, there is very little activity. Whether this is the lull before the storm of buying for the new heavyweight season, or not, remains to be seen.

Developments at the London Colonial wool auctions have tended to delay operations on this side, since the decline of 20 to 25 per cent in prices in Coleman Street has been sufficient to place certain foreign wools once more on a competitive basis with the domestic wools. At the moment, with the heavy withdrawals at London and the shortening of the sales, the Yorkshire trade is able to "lift" the offerings currently being made at the going price limits, and the market there is firmer.

Carpet wools keep very steady on the basis of 20@22 cents clean basis for the better types of China, Aleppo and similar. The manufacturers report a moderate demand for floor coverings, almost wholly in the way of replacements.

Mohair is in moderate demand for small lots. Some kid hair of the best grade has been sold at 65 cents. There is a call for shorter staple adult hair around 30@35 cents reported for the woolen mill trade.

French Government Announces Big Loan

PARIS, July 11 (AP)—The Government of Premier Gaston Doumergue, again finding the cash box light and conditions propitious, announced today a loan of 3,000,000,000 francs (about $19,800,000), carrying 4 per cent interest.

Government bonds recently dropped on spreading of rumors the loan was about to be announced, and the Ministry of Finance denied the rumors.

The loan announced today is a precursor of a big 10,000,000,000 franc loan that must be floated for refunding in November, according to the Government's program.

United Fruit Reports Larger Sugar Output

The United Fruit Company in its biannual report just released announces increased production of sugar for this year.

According to the report 95 per cent of this year's crop has already been produced, and grinding will be finished at the mills this week. It is expected this will amount to 1,190,000 bags as compared with 536,000 bags last year.

Net earnings for the first half of 1934 are reported as $6,317,000 or the equivalent of $2.15 a share on 2,925,000 shares. The earnings for the corresponding period of 1933 were $5,073,000 or $1.73 a share.

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The World's Business

World Recovery

AS FAR back as March 23, 1932, this writer, for the first time since the depression started, ventured to see world recovery on the business horizon. To me the sign was the tremendous outpouring of gold from India. I wrote, 'It is not inconceivable that economic historians of a decade hence will date the turn in the present business cycle to the current flow of gold from India." India was then irrupting its age-old hoards of metal in such abundance that one could only compare the phenomenon with the famous Rand "strike" in the 90's. No less than $200,000,000 was exported between September, 1931, and March, 1932. This is about half the entire world production annually. The reason for the efflux was the enhanced price which gold began to realize after India followed Great Britain off the gold standard. When a commodity suddenly shoots up in price about 25 per cent, those who have some of it are usually tempted to sell it. India rajahs succumbed to the temptation in regard to gold. However, the middle of 1932 did not seem to the generality of people to mark any upturn for world business.

* * *

There were many reasons for the apparent failure of this new "gold field" to turn the tide. It seemed to stir nobody's imagination. Instead of a trek of the adventurous of all nations to the scene, there was only some extra bustling at the Indian seaports. I could wish that there were a better appreciation of the value of news in world newspapers. For this particular item, if it had been reported with due regard for its importance, would have helped to still the incipient fear that was beginning to fold the world in its clammy embrace in 1932.

But the reason I have in mind for the failure of this Indian irruption to galvanize world recovery is not this. It is that the gold stream did not behave according to the rules. It came eventually to the ultimate buyer in a seller's market, the central banks. But the depression had so completely dominated the mental outlook of mankind that the world waited in vain for the traditional consequences. Central banks are usually regarded as havens for gold. Since new consignments of metal strengthen their reserves against their liabilities, they are equipped to increase those liabilities. If the commercial banks do not borrow from them, then the plan is to use a variety of clubs, most of which tend to depress the return on non-commercial loans. The banks are then pushed into the more remunerative business of lending money to business. What happened in 1932, however, was that the general public began to compete with the central banks for possession of the metal.

The spectacle will no doubt receive attention some day from the economic historian—in particular, the paradox which is part of it. India has long been called by the economists "a sink for gold." The Gold Delegation of the League of Nations, who examined the gold situation prior to the British lapse off the gold standard, said that Indian gold was lost to the world. Within six months, however, the hoarding East was dis-hoarding, and at the same time the non-hoarding West was beginning to hoard!

Mr. Charles Rist, the great French economist, has recently blamed the central banks for this public hoarding. In an article in L'Information, he alleges that they had not the wit or statesmanship to use their golden windfall. There is a good deal in what he says. For our present purpose, however, the fact is all that matters. The central banks became channels instead of havens, till, with the possible exception of France, one difficulty or another was interposed between the general public and the gold-paying windows of the central banks.

* * *

Withal, the economic historian may yet go back to some time in 1932 for the beginning of the world upturn. The index of recovery is generally that for industrial production. There are several reasons for this selection. Industrial production is exceedingly sensitive to changes in buying power. If buying power is on the decline, the wheels of industry will pretty soon run down. This is not true of agricultural production. On the farm the economic process is longer, and, even when prices are not remunerative, a farmer will continue to plant, hoping that by harvest time the return on his labor will be profitable again.

What do the indexes for industrial production show? The figures are given in the invaluable monthly bulletin of statistics issued by the League of Nations. In every country the situation in 1933 had improved over that in 1932, and is today even better.

* * *

The statistics are given in alphabetical (French) order. I will limit myself to Germany, Canada, Chile, the United States, France, Japan, the United Kingdom and Sweden. The following table gives the average percentage of 1928 production in 1932, together with the figures for 1933 and the latest available month in 1934:

	1932	1933	1934
Germany	61.2	68.9	86.2
Canada	62.8	65.2	77.6
Chile	107.6	119.4	124.5
U. S.	57.7	68.5	78.7
France	75.6	84.6	81.1
Japan	107.9	128.4	138.9
U. K.	88.4	93.4	103.3
Sweden	83.7	86.5	106.8

* * *

This is an excellent record which it is well to set against the political and social disturbances which are nowadays afflicting several of these countries. The fact is that social disorder always lags so far behind economic depression that the upturn has generally been established when that disorder bursts over the heads of the population. The trouble then is that the upturn is not observed. Hence this table. The above figures are proof of the existence of world recovery. In order to show its dimensions, the following table has been compiled giving the percentage of improvement over 1932:

Germany	40%
Canada	23
Chile	15
U. S.	30
France	7
Japan	29
U. K.	17
Sweden	26

It is dangerous to make any generalization on the basis of these figures. But two are irresistible. Germany is the country which is at present showing the most political disturbance and it is also the country which heads our list for economic recovery. France is at the bottom. And it is the only country left which has reputedly kept its gold-paying windows wide open. Though there are several other nations besides France on the gold standard, these others have put one obstacle or another in the way of free access to their gold.

H. B. E.

Judges to Appoint Receivers for All N. Y. Bankruptcies

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—Judges conducting bankruptcy proceedings will appoint receivers at their own discretion beginning next week, returning to the former method of handling such cases after five years, during which the Irving Trust Company has had a monopoly of bankruptcy receiverships here.

Immediately following an announcement by the Federal Bar Association last night that the federal judges of the Southern District of New York had agreed that each judge would name receivers at his own discretion, it became clear that the Irving Trust Company had decided to withdraw completely from that field. When the company was appointed in 1928 to act as receiver in all such cases in this district following exposures of scandals in such proceedings, the move was widely acclaimed as a step toward eliminating irregularities and calling attention to the high standards which should govern the execution of the receiver's duties. Subsequently extensive opposition developed on the ground that it established a monopoly and shut out large numbers of lawyers from taking part in the work.

The Irving Trust Company reported last year that it had realized a net profit of $167,572 from Jan. 12, 1929, to June 30, 1933. The net amount realized for creditors was $12,213,149.

Inflation Is Developing Slowly, Claims Service

The progress of inflation to date has been very slow, says the United Business Service. Inflation always develops slowly, and is almost indiscernible in its early stages. Reduction in the gold content of the dollar does not in itself constitute inflation—it merely makes more dollars out of a given weight of gold. When these extra dollars, or their paper equivalent, are put into circulation rapidly, inflation is under way.

The piling up of surplus bank reserves is paving the way for inflation, and when these excess funds are lent or invested more freely, they will have a pronounced inflationary effect. The chief source of inflation to date comes from government spending in excess of revenue. If this large-scale public spending continues, it is going to be very difficult to control inflation.

Holiday and Heat Reduce Activity In Cloth Market

Mills, However, Refuse to Cut Prices—Stocks of Buyers Getting Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 11—The mid-week holiday, combined with the heat, served as an excuse for cotton cloth traders to extend their holiday into at least a half week more. The attendance was therefore much smaller than usual, and business assumed even a quieter tone than has recently prevailed.

As frequently happens in dull markets, there were a number of bargain hunting buyers who attempted to take advantage of the dullness to beat down prices, but to their surprise, they met with very stubborn resistance. Bids below the market prices of all of the popular numbers of printcloths were repeated daily without success.

Mills In Good Position

The fact that neither mills nor merchants yielded to the temptation of lower bids was taken as an indication that the mills were in a much stronger position than buyers had supposed. The fact that the bids were repeated every day in the week was interpreted as proof that there was a pronounced need for goods growing more urgent daily. This confirmed the prediction of those expecting that a real covering movement would begin about mid-July.

During the recent dullness mills received many requests to "bill and hold" ordered goods beyond the contract delivery dates. Recently such customers have been asking mills to forward those withheld goods for immediate use. This indicates that the buyers have fairly well disposed of their holdings and will soon be in for replenishments.

The general textile business outlook seems fairly promising. While the drought has reduced the income of farmers this has been partly offset by relief payments from the Government. The drought has also increased food prices, thus reducing the consumers' appropriation for clothing. In many sections country jobbers report that their business holds up well although under heavy pressure for low prices, reducing their profit, perilously near the vanishing point.

Fair Yarn Volume

Fancy combed yarn goods were moved in fair volume, although sales were more spotty than during the previous week. Some goods were taken for the fall use, while others were for the next spring market. A few converters still have fair quantities of summer goods on hand which they wished to liquidate before reëntering the market in volume.

The rayon lining division has been fairly active, but more attention was paid to twills and taffetas. The latter yielded somewhat to pressure, and prices of the wanted numbers were lower. Rayon crêpes were somewhat irregular owing to second-hand offerings unsettling first-hand prices. There were some sales of rough crêpes on the basis of 26½c for the 44-inch 98x48s. Panne satins were sold on the basis of 35c for 40-inch 100 denier 225x64s.

Shirtings showed some improvement, both in prices quoted and volume sold. Standard combed broadcloths which sold early at 10¾c for 128x68s and 136x60s brought from 11c to 11¼c after the holiday. A relative increase lifted the 144x76s from 11¾c a week ago to 12¼c. One particularly desirable make sold at 13¼c at the week-end.

Cotton Consumption In June Sharply Off

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates consumption of all growths of cotton in this country during June at 390,000 bales compared with 520,000 in May and 698,000 in June, 1933.

The decrease was attributed to the low rate of mill operations incident to the NRA curtailment order. In June last year mills were operating at an unusually high rate under the impetus of the spring business revival.

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Britain Invites Dominions To Unite on Shipping Policy

Plans Subsidies and Cheap Money to Get More Transport Trade—Builds One-Half World Ships but Carries Only One-Third Goods, Says Runciman

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 11—British notes reach Canadian, Australian, South African, New Zealand and Indian governments today inviting cooperation on the part of allied peoples of this Commonwealth of Nations in supporting United Kingdom shipping against foreign competition.

This is the first development of the British Government's proposals for helping depressed British shipping, which were outlined by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons last night. The remarkable increase in Britain's share in world shipbuilding is shown by returns for the three months of April, May and June published here today. Britain is building 48.3 per cent or nearly half of the world's total tonnage now under construction compared with 29.4 per cent or less than one-third at the beginning of last year.

On the other hand British shipping trade has become so depressed and so many British vessels have been driven off the seas by subsidized foreign competition that the British Government has decided upon active measures of three kinds. These are, firstly: subsidies to help "tramp" (general cargo carrying) steamers; second, state loans at low interest rates to facilitate the replacement of old vessels by new ones, and thirdly, measures to assist British liners.

To Conclude Agreements

The immediate danger which has to be met, Mr Runciman indicated, is lest inter-empire communications should pass into foreign hands. Already, he explained, state subsidized non-British liners, by offering luxury and speed, beyond economic limits, are capturing inter-empire trade. "If that were to go much further," he said, "the links of the empire would be broken."

British plans are first to consult the Dominions and then to endeavor to conclude agreements with other countries so as to secure a larger share of world trade. Referring to the deadlock on this question at last year's economic conference here, Mr. Runciman said: "We are not in the same helpless position now as we were then." He here referred to the announceemnt that has already been made, a subsidy for British cargo steamers. He did not propose to use that subsidy, he said, as a weapon, but as a lever to expedite friendly international negotiations to which, it is understood, Scandinavian countries and Holland are already favorably disposed, since they agree with Britain that shipping subsidies generally would best be abolished.

Steamship Companies Comply

The direction in which progress is expected is indicated by the reply in the House of Commons given July 3 by Mr. Runciman to the inquiry regarding the proportion of British trade carried in British ships. While British ships, it appears, carry 95 per cent of British Empire goods imported into the United Kingdom, they only take 54 per cent of those brought here from foreign ports. This is a state of things which it is hoped to modify in Britain's favor.

A number of British steamship companies, including the Peninsular and Oriental, Union, Castle, Orient and Ellerman lines have agreed to coöperate in the policy which the British Government has thus inaugurated. On the other hand, there is criticism here from firms engaged in cargo carrying. Their point is that to subsidize the building of new vessels, even where this means scrapping a much larger tonnage of older ships, would both increase inter-British competition and handicap the owners of up-to-date vessels as compared with those who are carrying on with older ships. This objection is being considered, but the British Government thinks it can be got over in view of the need for helping the shipbuilding industry as well as shipping.

Far Western Banks Report Substantial Gains in Deposits

Midyear statements of banks in the Far West are characterized by substantial gains in deposits, as indicated by an increase of $210,993,599 for 23 of the largest banks in this region, according to a compilation in a weekly summary of Western Business by the Bank of America, Pacific coast branch banking institution. This gain in aggregate deposits of the largest far-western banks represents a 7.4 per cent increase over figures for Dec. 31, last.

Deposit totals of the banks selected are as follows:

Seattle, Wash.	
First National	$74,970,101
Washington Mutual	47,446,762
National Bank of Commerce	37,288,151
Portland, Ore.	
First National	54,214,120
United States National	80,303,746
San Francisco	
Bank of America (statewide)	926,003,620
American Trust	206,292,753
Anglo California National	155,036,834
Crocker First National	107,570,455
Wells Fargo Union Trust	178,880,879
Bank of California	91,203,475
San Francisco Bank	153,070,630
Hibernia Savings & Loan Soc.	87,592,382
Pacific National	6,198,697
Los Angeles, Calif.	
California Bank	72,199,914
Security First National	470,116,026
Citizens Nat Trust & Savings	86,231,735
Farmers & Merchants National	97,070,819
Seaboard National	8,196,846
Union Bank & Trust Co.	27,265,128
Denver, Colo.	
First National	44,649,243
Colorado National	32,051,829
Denver National	22,313,883
Total	$3,066,148,028

Cost of Living Of Wage Earners Up Again in June

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—The upward trend in the cost of living of industrial wage earners, which was resumed in May after an interruption in April, was continued in June with a rise of 0.3 per cent, according to the monthly index of the National Industrial Conference Board. Increases from May to June were shown in all the major items of the wage earner's budget except clothing. Living costs in June, 1934, were 10.2 per cent above the low of April, 1933, and 8.2 per cent higher than in June, 1933, but 20.6 per cent lower than in June, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar, base 1923—100 cents, was 126.9 cents in June, as compared with 127.2 cents in May, 1934, and 137.4 cents in June, 1933.

Food prices advanced 0.5 per cent in June to a level 12.5 per cent higher than in June, 1933, but 29.7 per cent lower than in June, 1929.

Rents rose 0.6 per cent from May to June, but were only 1.9 per cent over their June, 1933, level. They were, however, 29.8 per cent lower than in June, 1929.

Clothing prices as a whole fell off 0.6 per cent from May to June. Women's clothing prices declined 1.2 per cent while men's clothing prices decreased only 0.1 per cent. Clothing prices are 25.5 per cent higher than in June, 1933.

Board Forecasts One of Smallest Crops in History

U. S. Agency Sees Lowest Wheat Yield Since '93—Reserve Is Normal

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The story of the drought was written yesterday in figures of the Government's crop forecast which predicted a wheat harvest of only 483,622,000 bushels, the smallest in 41 years.

The estimate showed the same situation in the case of oats, barley, rye, and corn save for 1930, when the corn crop was ravaged by mid-summer dry weather. Corn production for 1934 was estimated at 2,113,137,000 bushels.

While the low for general grain production covered a 30-year period, the estimated production for wheat dropped even further back into history, the all-time low in more than four decades being in 1893 when 427,553,000 bushels were yielded.

"Due to acreage reduction programs and to losses from drought, the total acreage of field crops harvested will probably be lowest in 25 years," the report said, adding that "the crop situation is less promising than at this season in any recent year and little if any brighter than it was a month ago."

May Ask More Planting

Private observers had felt that rains since the official crop forecast in June had improved conditions to the extent that the tentative figure of 500,000,000 bushels of wheat a month ago would be raised.

Instead, there was a reduction of 16,378,000 bushels. The estimate for winter wheat last month was 400,000,000 bushels as compared to 394,268,000 today.

The crop reporting board made no official forecast for spring wheat in June, but it said the figure was around 100,000,000 bushels. The estimate today was 89,394,000.

The five-year average production of wheat for 1927-1931 was 886,359,000 bushels. Secretary Wallace announced only yesterday that the 15 per cent reduction in wheat acreage might be continued for the new crop year but he specifically reserved the right to decree that those who signed contracts plant more of the grain.

The report today said that nearly normal rainfall during June over the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin, where conditions were very bad, had helped; but that the rains were inadequate over the corn belt and that a new drought area had developed in the Southwest.

Sees Normal Reserve

"Small grains and many hay crops, which are ordinarily grown on about half the total crop acreage, were too far advanced to show more than partial recovery even where the drought was effectively broken by the middle of June," the report said. "A very large acreage of spring grain had already been lost. Instead of the 69,000,000 acres of spring wheat, oats and barley expected in March, probably less than 54,000,000 acres of these crops will be harvested for grain."

The report said that the shortage of water for irrigation in the West was rapidly becoming more serious.

"In west Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and parts of eastern Montana, cattle are now suffering and losses of cattle have increased," the summary said.

Despite the short wheat crop, Farm Administration officials reiterated today that the supply was ample to take care of domestic needs.

The principal aim of the Farm Administration's wheat acreage reduction campaign was to reduce an enormous surplus.

On the basis of present conditions, the carry-over on July 1, 1935, may be about 150,000,000 bushels—the normal reserve.

What a Trustee Should Provide

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL—Lecture, "Crises in European Education," by Dr. Robert Ulich, Harvard visiting lecturer on comparative education. New Lecture Hall, Cambridge. 8. Open to public.

Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"The Shining Hour," by Keith Winter, presented by the South Shore Players with Edith Barrett, Humphrey Bogart and Ruth Hammond. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Presentation of "Young Musicians' Orchestra" of 105 players under the direction of Fabien Sevitzky. Kay Francis in "Dr. Monica." Also vaudeville. 11:39 a. m., 2:05, 4:52, 7:39, 10:34.

UPTOWN—"Little Man, What Now?" Sensitive though somewhat saccharine version of the German novel with Douglas Montgomery and Margaret Sullavan. 1, 3:58, 6:56, 9:54. Also Elissa Landi in "Sisters Under the Skin."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Sport picture; Betty Boop cartoon; travel picture of Maryland; Shirley Temple short; also newsreels and other features. Continuous from 9 a. m.

EXETER—"Wild Cargo," with Frank Buck. Also Phillips Holmes and Mary Brian in "Private Scandal." 2:10, 5, 7:45.

ORPHEUM—"Operator 13," with Marion Davies and Gary Cooper. Vaudeville bill headed by Larry Richman, formerly of "Bitter Sweet." 9:25 a. m., 12:30 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

FINE ARTS—"Gitta Discovers Her Heart," with Gitta Alpar and Gustav Froehlich. 1:10, 3:25, 5:10, 7:30, 9:45. Also "Geisha Girl," first Japanese picture to be shown here.

KEITH'S—"Of Human Bondage," with Leslie Howard, from the story by W. Somerset Maugham. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE—"Murder in the Private Car," with Charlie Ruggles. 1, 3:15, 5:35, 7:50, 10.

TREMONT—"Ann Vickers," 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7:10, 10. Also "Let's Fall in Love."

KEITH-BOSTON—"Cock-Eyed Cavaliers," Wheeler and Woolsey doing their usual antics in medieval garb. 11:41 a. m., 2:06, 4:35, 7:02, 9:29. Also "The Love Captive," with Nils Asther.

PENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Return of the Terror," Edgar Wallace thriller. Fenway at 2:24, 5:01, 7:38, 10:15. Paramount at 10:10 a. m., 12:51, 3:22, 6:03, 8:41. Also "Kiss and Make Up" with Cary Grant.

TOMORROW

BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in Japanese prints, Mrs. Tanner, 11.

The Boston Day

(Continued from Page 1)

which produced charts and lottery tickets. Said Commissioner Arthur J Selfridge of the Boston Licensing Board, "If you can't run a hotel without having gambling going on, then you can't run one in this city. It's up to you to know what is going on in your place. . . . It's simply bonehead of you if you didn't suspect anything."

Resignation of T. Edmund Donahue and J. Bradley Mahoney as members of the Lawrence Liquor Licensing Board, requested by Mayor Walter A. Griffin when it was discovered that 21 licenses more than the lawful quota had been granted, were accepted. James R. Kay and Edward P. Hart were appointed to the two vacant posts.

Shoes

"Monopolistic . . . Un-American"

When the NRA specified New York as the scene of the National Shoe Show, forbidding other shows which charged admission, it hit Boston amidships. Long had the New England Shoe and Leather Association he'd its annual shows in Boston considered them the leading exhibitions of that industry.

Protest to no avail, the association decided to run its annual show anyway, charge no admission, tax the members instead. Starting yesterday, the show today continued an overwhelming success with nearly three times the number of exhibitors as in recent years.

Such success put the association in the position of having artillery to supplement its original protests with a new one which went off to Washington last night. It pointed out that the increase in exhibitors to a total of 450 must be regarded as "a great national protest against the monopolistic and un-American NRA code provision which would give to a single association the sole privilege of conducting trade shows on a self-shpporting basis."

Optimistic members today hoped that with such evidence on such a relatively minor point in the NRA code Washington would ease up and let Boston carry on its long tradition of annual shoe shows.

Prison

Four Out, Two Back

Norfolk Colony prisoners, given much freedom in an effort to treat them fairly, appreciate their status with few exceptions. One of the exceptions walked out yesterday while shoveling coal, was apprehended a half hour later.

This is the fourth escape since Mr. Howard B. Gill, criticized for his management of the prison, was suspended in February, one of the charges against him being laxity which permitted escapes. The first two post-Gill escapes occurred June 27 and the men are still at large. The third man got out last Thursday, was caught within two hours.

During the Gill régime from 1928 until 1933, 40 escapes from Norfolk were recorded, with all but eight of them returned, an average of about one escape every two months. One of the missing eight was recently caught in Los Angeles and is now on his way back.

Deportation

Ponzi Pardon Plea

Charles Ponzi, financial "wizard" recently released from jail, called at the executive offices of the State House yesterday and asked for a pardon application blank. Three hours later he was back with 125 names on the blank, seeking complete pardon from Governor Ely.

Due for deportation, he has been given until tomorrow by the Immigration Department to surrender. Every move to avoid deportation has been checked so far, the latest being the denial of an appeal yesterday by the Department of Labor at Washington.

As soon as he is taken into custody, Ponzi plans Federal Court proceedings which, even if unsuccessful, will prolong his stay in this country for several months.

Motion Picture

One Month Boycott

Present outcry against motion picture morals would indicate no existing code—but actually a code, written by the Rev. Daniel A. Lord, of St. Louis, was adopted by Hollywood producers in 1830 and widely publicized by Will Hays.

The Boston League of Decency, Roman Catholic motion picture clean-up group, supplemented by other church and civic groups, sees no need of a new code but only adherence to the original standards.

It does not plan at censorship and boycott, but rather prevention. However, if after protests a producer continues with improper pictures, an immediate one month's boycott in 300 parishes will go into effect against any pictures made by that producer.

Miscellaneous

Rubber Check

Today Governor Ely was asked by reporters whether he would accept the invitation of former Mayor James M. Curley, Democratic candidate for Governor, to contribute to the Curley campaign, because Mr. Curley claimed he gave $1500 to the Ely campaign fund four years ago.

With a laugh the Governor said, "I might give him a rubber check. One rubber check deserves another."

Then the Governor explained that the Curley check was payable to Henry Lawlor, Mr. Curley's right-hand man.

"What happened to the money I don't know. It did not go into my campaign fund. It was not used by me or my campaign committee."

Market in U. S. Sought For Danish Cheese

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11 (AP).—The Van Norman Machine Tool Company of this city is to ask the United States Department of Commerce to assist in finding an American market for Danish Roquefort cheese to the value of some $15,000 annually. Only on this basis can the company continue its automotive tool export business to Denmark.

Because of Danish trade agreements with England, Sweden and Germany the bulk of imports from other countries has been cut off and such imports are permitted only when it can be shown that they will increase correspondingly the Danish export business.

This condition has resulted in what amounts to a potential arrangement for barter of automotive parts for Roquefort cheese, provided the company here can bring about a market for the cheese. The Chamber of Commerce has interceded and thus the proposal came to light today.

Indian Stronghold Made Camping Resort by Scouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D.—Boy and Girl Scouts have converted American Island, formerly stronghold of Chief Useful Heart, into a camping resort.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; showers are possible Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate easterly to ... winds.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy; probably showers in the west portion tonight and Thursday and in the east portion Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; showers Thursday and probably in the northwest portion late tonight; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably showers and thunderstorms tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; probably showers; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook General to moderate shifting to southeast or south winds, and partly overcast weather tonight; Thursday overcast weather; probably showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	71	New Orleans	76	86
Bermuda	78	86	New York	68	80
Chicago	74	90	Norfolk, Va.	74	78
Denver	68	90	Philadelphia	68	84
Helena, Mont.	52	84	St. Louis	80	94
Jacksonville	78	78	St. Paul	72	84
Kansas City	84	102	San Francisco	56	78
Los Angeles	64	84	Washington	68	80
Miami, Fla.	78	86			

A—9 a. m. July 11.
B—Maximum July 10.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 12:10 p.m., Thursday 12:42 a.m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:51 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Ted Black and his	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program
5:15	Monitor Views News	orchestra	Chicago game	Skippy sketch
5:30	The Singing Lady	"Old Jim Bridger"	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Arm Chair Quartet	Yankee Singers	CBS vocal trio
6:00	Organ Reveries	Evening Tattler;	News Service	Near East talks
6:15	Baseball résumé	sketches; music	Sport reports	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; features	Reports; music	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Studio chorus	popular program	CBS dance music
7:00	Spiritual Singers	Hollywood stars	CBS dance music,	Reports; news
7:15	"Choosing a Career"	Gene and Glenn	Mort. Downey; or.	Organ recital
7:30	Irene Rich; sketch	After Dinner Revue	Modern Minstrel	Golf lesson
7:45	"Amos 'n' Andy"	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloist; orch.	E R A Orchestra
8:15	mystery story	Steeden Orchestra	Gypsy Violin	concert
8:30	Igor Gorin, baritone	Organ recital by	Everett Marshall;	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Babe Ruth Club	L. G. Del Castillo	soloist; orch.	dramatic sketch
9:00	Edwin Franko Gold-	Town Hall To-	Nino Martini,	Local dance music
9:15	man and his Band	night: Fred Allen;	tenor; orchestra	Organ recital
9:30	Sketch, 'Just a Habit,'	soloists; players	Roy Helton, talk	Local dance music
9:45	with film stars	and orchestra	CBS piano duo	Reports; news
10:00	Institute of American	Guy Lombardo &	Program to be fr'm	Hugh Connor and
10:15	Corporations; talks	his orchestra	Little America	his orchestra
10:30	"Radiana," drama, by	"Other Americas,"	Concert ensemble	California Melo-
10:45	George Brown	E. L. Tomlinson	Sport reports	dies; pop. variety
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	Nick Lucas; orch.
11:15	Dunbar Quartet	News; dance music	ice; Jack Little &	Sign off
11:30	News; Don Bestor and	Nat. Radio Forum:	his orchestra	
11:45	his orchestra	talk from Wash.	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, Address, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Chicago game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, from Century of Progress, Chicago.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Grits and Gravy," southern mountain sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees; guest soloists; sketch.
8:00 WNAC, Evan Evans, baritone; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, Brookline Outdoor Symphony Concert; Will Dodge, conductor.
8:15 WNAC, "Comments on Current Topics," Dr. Walter B. Pitkin.
8:30 WNAC, Philadelphia Summer Concert, Robin Hood Dell, Eugene Ormandy, con.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days, western dramatic sketch.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Showboat: soloists; drama; orchestra; skit.
9:30 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Artists Service Revue: local NBC soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:15 WAAB, "From Old Vienna": Howard Barlow's symphony orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Echoes of the Palisades: Archer Gibson, organist; instrumental trio.
12:00 WBZ, Milwaukee Philharmonic Orchestra, Frank Laird Waller, conductor.

Theaters

"Round Trip"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENNIS, Mass.—It is somewhat unfortunate that Mr. Raymond Moore, manager of the successful Cape Playhouse, here, should have for his first try-out this season, "Round Trip." Written by Blair Hall, a pseudonym for a well-known figure in the theater, it is one of those philandering husband stories set among smart people who are not quite smart enough.

"Round Trip" is chiefly applicable in that the whole company goes round and round all the evening and still remains stationary. The story deals with a husband who wakes up to the sterling qualities of his long-suffering wife a bit too late, having managed to extinguish her love.

The play was directed by Bela Blau. Agatha Beale, a friend of the young couple, was amusingly played by Margaret Dale and Ann Davis brought a deal of warmth and contained emotion to the part of the wife. David Lawrence, surely handled by Robert Shayne, was amusing and refreshing.

General Classified

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REAL OPPORTUNITY for an intelligent wide-awake woman over 28 years interested in educational service; kindergarten training helpful; salary. Write Director of Personnel Dept Suite 1000, 360 N Michigan, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

240-ACRE irrigated ranch, well equipped, modern 6-room bungalow; near State Capitol; very reasonable. H. B. MARCUM, Route A, Helena, Mont.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CHICAGO—FAIR VISITORS, groups, $1.00 day each; kitchen privileges extra; across the Drive from lake; 10 minutes to Fair; convenient parking. HUNT, 110 E. Oak. SUP 0608.

CHICAGO—10 minutes to Fair, convenient all transportation; quiet and restful; $1 person. MRS. WINES, 5338 Harper, MIDway 8773 "A Home Away From Home."

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bugalow, 496 Phillip Street, 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel. 1913-J.

SALESMEN WANTED

SELL high-grade, guaranteed paints direct to institutions, factories, stores, schools, home owners, contractors, etc.; liberal commissions; no investment; protected territory. Write Majestic Paint Works, 1240 N. Wells, Desk 4-M, Chicago.

SALESWOMAN WANTED

SALESWOMAN WANTED

Socially known woman to show to mothers of her acquaintance, by appointment only, models of exquisite handmade dresses for little girls; prices very moderate; liberal commission. MARY MOORE, Box 156, Davenport, Iowa.

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; party dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. A-80, Cincinnati, Ohio

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE, experienced office management, accounting, purchasing, credits; knowledge of machinery, tools, manufacturing supplies and their sources of exceptional value for purchasing. W-12, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GRADUATE nurse, well educated, specially trained for children; speaks French and German; as governess or traveling companion B-16, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—3 rooms and bath, corner apartment; balcony; central location; season reasonable. WAGNER, 1577 Pacific Ave. Apt. 706.

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—1-2-3-4 rooms, superior apartments, modern elevator buildings, $30 up; furnished slightly higher; wide selection; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN 1839 Open. 9-7

BELMONT, MASS.—Lower apartment, 5 rooms, white sink, screened-in porch; pleasant garden; garage, rent reasonable. Tel. Belmont 2008-M

BOSTON, near Christian Science church—To let, summer months, light, cool 2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette. Frigidaire; rent very reasonable to right persons. Box A-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

BRIGHTON (Mass.)—5 or 6-room apartment, hot-water heat, large sun porch, all improvements; excellent location. Stadium 3079.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—$25 to $50 suites, 1-4 rooms, some furnished. Call 42 Englewood Ave or phone Asp. 8733 by 10 a. m. or after 7 p. m

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Longwood Ave.—Apartments, modern, 4 and 5 rooms; separate showers; adults only; 2 min. from Coolidge Cor.

BROOKLINE AND ALLSTON APARTMENTS
STEUER ESTATES, 1179 Comm. Ave., STA. 0398

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 621 Nostrand Ave. (near Bergen St.)—5-room apartment, all improvements, newly decorated refrigeration; near church; $40.00.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

LADIES' HANDBAGS—Making, repairing, remounting. MARIE POUGET, 202 West 80th Street, New York City. Trafalgar 7-5055.

BOATS FOR SALE

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—Fisherman's or hunter's 15½-ft. canvas boat, 47-in. beam, strong, safe, light; ball-bearing oarlocks; price reasonable. 43 Harrison St. Center Newton 4177.

REAL ESTATE

Authentic Colonial Home

The Duxbury Realty Company specializes in authentic homes of early settlers, built by master Craftsmen of Plymouth Colony. Genuineness guaranteed by a foremost authority on Pilgrim history before being offered for sale. Cape Cod Cottages and Colonial Mansions. Dated from 1667 to 1780. Prices range from $4000 to $20,000. Send for illustrated booklet.

DUXBURY REALTY COMPANY
High St., West Duxbury Tel. Hanover 242

OWNER sacrifice 10 acres irrigated river front, furnished home, near city of Tarpon Springs, Florida, for quick sale. Write Box 96, Tarpon Springs, Fla.

ROOMS AND BOARD

LANSDOWNE, PA.—Home with congenial family; beautiful surroundings, for business person; meals optional; garage. Phone Madison 871, evenings.

PRIVATE family will take paying guests; home overlooks lake; large, airy rooms with cross drafts; comfortable beds and first-class table. Address MRS. F. W. LOBDELL, 170 Laurel Hill Road, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTENTION: SCHOOL MASTERS IN BOSTON AND VICINITY:

Do you require a Vocational Director to organize a program for a group of schools or a single school? Do you require an instructor in Vocational subjects who is also capable of directing athletic activities? A young man with four years' faculty experience and ten years' practical experience is now available. Personal interview invited. Box D-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JUNIOR accountant, beginner, bookkeeping experience and college accountant's diploma, desires position with certified concern. Write Box P-13, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRINTER with 25 years' experience desires work in newspaper office or job printing; capable of taking full charge. Box F-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SPOTTER on ladies' garments desires position with reliable dry cleaners in or near New York City. Write Box M-30, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION - HOUSEKEEPER, capable of taking full charge; drives car; excellent references. Address Box A-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED woman desires position as manager small hotel or club; qualified to act as executive housekeeper in hotel or private school; also as companion to elderly person; willing to go anywhere. MRS. F. C. HILL, 704 W. Washington Street, Greenville, S. C.

SOLOISTS

MEZZO-SOPRANO wishes position, radio and church experience. Box D-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Tel. Granite 6368

SUMMER BOARD

ARBUTUS FARM—Quiet, restful vacation home, screened porch, excellent table, rate $11 to $15. F. E. GARVIN, Dunbarton, N. H.

CLIFF HOUSE AND COTTAGE
ELKINS, N. H.

At Pleasant Lake in town of New London; a restful vacation home, all conveniences, comfortable rooms, home cooking, scenic walks and drives; near Lake Sunapee Country Club; boating, bathing, fishing; booklets; rates $2.50 per day, $15 to $18 per week.
A. L. WHITTEN, Prop.

COMFORTABLE house accommodates 4; bath etc.; on D. W. Highway in Pemigewasset Valley, 15 miles north of Plymouth; rate $14 weekly. MRS. D. J. ARNOLD, West Thornton, N. H.

SEA GULL LODGE, EAST SANDWICH CAPE COD, MASS.

Room and board for 2 guests, $15-$25 per week; modern home on shore, private family exclusive, refined atmosphere; bathing, boating, fishing; meet trains. E. K. NORCROSS

Sea Pines on Cape Cod

Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach; tennis, riding, golf; excellent cuisine; $20.00 week up. Brewster, Mass.

TECUMSEH LODGE, West Thornton, N. H. on Daniel Webster Highway—Home cooking, fresh farm products, modern equipment; booklet. MRS. LEON N. BROWN.

VACATION at Edgewood, DEER ISLAND Maine; beautiful location on Penobscot Bay; reached by boat or automobile; airy rooms, modern conveniences, home cooking; swimming and fishing; $15; also cottage to let. F. L. SYLVESTER.

WESTON VERMONT
THE COLBURN ARMS offers accommodations by the day or week. Write for rates.

WINNIPESAUKEE HOUSE
Weirs, N. H. Near Weirs
Excellent Cuisine Rates $15.00 and Up

SUMMER HOMES

OWNER will release small country estate 3 weeks beginning Aug. 5, to reliable middle-aged couple who will render responsible care; all conveniences; $50 rental; references. D-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RYE BEACH, NEW HAMPSHIRE—8-room cottage with 4 chambers, overlooking ocean; garage. MRS. GILMAN, 123 Ocean Boulevard south of Cable Road, Rye Beach, N. H.

SUMMER PROPERTY

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE—For sale or to rent, farms and farms. L. P. EDWARDS, 146 Pleasant Street, Laconia, N. H.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MAUD RITCHIE
Specializes in training
YOUR VOICE
for SPEAKING—READING—SINGING
Please write for appointments
Studio 866 Carnegie Hall
56th Street and 7th Avenue, N. Y. C.

TRANSPORTATION

L. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSFORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston Han. 3121

WANTED—FURNISHED

FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE in Gloucester, Mass. or vicinity for August; modern conveniences preferably in woods; must be reasonable. IN GRAHAM, 555 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, New York

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

A Pleasant Summer—

Come to Blatt's for the things that help so much to make for a pleasant summer. Whether it be a cool summer frock or a set of streamline porch furniture, you will find this store well prepared to meet your demands both for the person and the home.

M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
GARDENING SUPPLIES

BERTHA LEES Dial 4-5548
HARPER METHOD
(Authorized Shop)
Shampoo—Marcel and Permanent Waving
Facials and Manicuring
152 S. VIRGINIA AVE. (at Hotel Morton)

DORRAINE CLEANERS
PLANT—1200 N. ARKANSAS AVENUE
BRANCH—37 S. TENN. AVENUE

NEW JERSEY

BLOOMFIELD

A. HENRY STRUBBE
HOME MADE ICE CREAM and FINE CANDIES
All orders receive prompt and careful attention
69 WASHINGTON ST., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
Phone Bloomfield 2-0626

COLLINGSWOOD

CHARLES & SON
Beauty Shoppes
We satisfy the most discriminating.
Oaklyn, Col. 4141 Collingswood, Col. 4064
190 W. Clinton Ave. 636 Haddon Ave.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
556 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

$2.95—SALE—$3.45
ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
Discontinued Styles
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
534 MAIN STREET

LET
Stephen Jarvis
Estimate on your
PLUMBING and HEATING
"Jobbing a Specialty"
106 LESLIE STREET Tel. Or. 3-4038

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361 *Member F. T. D.*

Susan Bath
Special Custom-Made
SPORT and SPECTATOR DRESSES
6 Styles, made to your measurement in washable silk, for July and August **$10.00**
25 North Harrison Street Or. 5-1898

ORANGE 5-0700
EAST ORANGE-NASH, INC.
441 MAIN STREET
AUTHORIZED SALES—SERVICE
USED CAR BARGAINS

Martens'
SODAS, SUNDAES ICE CREAM
CANDIES THAT ARE GOOD
391 Main Street Or 3-8680

ENGLEWOOD

EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 4-4848
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
CLEARANCE SALE Prior to Closing during August.

HOBART TOMPKINS JACK SWITZER
Art Flower Shop Inc
PHONE 3-4884-5
8 NO. DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

HACKENSACK

YOU CAN ALWAYS GET IT AT
Feist BAKERY
We Satisfy in All Dainty Work
247 MAIN STREET
HACK 3-1409

For your paint and wallpaper
Call at the
Reliable Paint and Wallpaper
We Do Contracting
329 MAIN STREET HACK. 3-0505

Dr. Joseph Fuchs
Complete Optical Service of the Better Kind
196 Main Street

Aylwards Food Shop
Richelieu Canned Fruits and Vegetables
"The Better Kind"
254 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-1932

IRVINGTON

Charles Girrbach
(Mrs. Girrbach, Proprietor)
Offers a Complete Line of
FINE FURNITURE
21 Years in Irvington
861 Springfield Avenue
Telephone ESsex 2-4331

JERSEY CITY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A M Daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
HUDSON SHOE SHOP
519 BROADWAY BAYONNE N. J.
Bayonne J-0398

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
339 CENTRAL AVE., cor. Lincoln Street

JOSEPH'S
Scientific Shoe Fitting
296 CENTRAL AVENUE
Semi-Annual Sale of Red Cross Shoes, $5.45; Arch Preserver Shoes, $6.95 and $7.95; for a limited time ONE WHITE shoe cleaner.

MAPLEWOOD

Maplewood Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
TAILORS
All cleaning done at premises
99 BAKER STREET So. 2-4486

Rowland S. Young
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
7 Boyden Ave. So. 2-2692

FOSTER'S DRUG STORE
All materials, including printing and developing, for your Monitor Camera Club photographs.
Foster's Own Tooth Paste

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD
(Continued)

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
Worcester Salt
Richardson & Robbins
Boned Chicken
177 Maplewood Ave. S. O. 2-4300, 4301, 4302

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W. 9-11 daily except Saturday.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Wedgwood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed or trained dietitians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
26 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR N. J.
Near Church Street

The Cecil Coffee House
Luncheons — Teas — Dinners
Open from 11:30 to 8 o'clock
129 Watchung Avenue Tel. Mtclr. 2-8708
No Alcoholic Beverages Served

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 VALLEY ROAD
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon Dinner
77 Orange Road
MONT. 2-8055 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MONTCLAIR FOOD CO., Inc.

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Free Delivery
517 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone 3-0220—0221

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats. Mail orders filled. Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, $1 lb. Our tea room cannot be excelled. Luncheons and dinners served
Two Stores 12 Church St., Montclair Montclair 2-8260; 262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 2-8464

Landscape and Garden Work
Rock Gardens and Formal Foundation Planting. Nursery Stock at Catalogue Prices
ALEXANDER FERGUSON
403 Bloomfield Avenue, Verona, N. J.
Phone Verona 8-7704-J

Montclair Tailoring Establishment
Do your Clothes need Remodeling?
My work is guaranteed to give satisfaction
J. Braverman, 189 Glenridge Ave., Montclair
Tel. Mtclr. 2-2674

MISS EVERETT, Inc.
Gowns
Sportwear
Millinery
Conservatively Priced
492 BLOOMFIELD AVE. MONTCLAIR

Painting and Decorating
HELGE A. T AKERBERG
Phone Mtclr 2-5638 Mt. View 8-1085

NEWARK

QUALITY CLEANING SERVICE
Suits, Topcoats, Plain Dresses
$1.00
— HOLLAND'S —
587 So. Orange Avenue Phone Es. 2-1610

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work received experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

Washington Florist, Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone MItchell 2-0621
569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

ORANGE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main St.
Orange, N. J.

Walk-Over and Florsheim Shoes for Men
Drew Arch Rest Shoes for Women
SONNENSCHEIN'S
("BETTER SHOES")
230 MAIN STREET ORANGE

SOUTH ORANGE

Lorette
Salon de Beaute
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
124 South Orange Avenue S. O. 2-9611

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 WAVERLY PLACE S. Or. 2-2260

PATERSON

Normandy Laundry Co., Inc.
147 Meadow Road, Rutherford, N. J.
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
We pay toll charges from Hack. 2-3 Teaneck 6, Armory 4, Sherwood 2, Lambert 3-8.
Call W. X. 8090—other exchanges Call Ruth 2-0900
Serving Bergen and Passaic Counties

LADIES' HATS
Elite $2.00 up
98 BROADWAY, PATERSON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
Central Jersey's Greatest Store
"A Safe Place to Shop"
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

Plainfield Pastry Shop
306 W. Front Street Tel. 6-8033
Our Home Made Pastries
are freshly baked daily. Luncheons served. We specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes. Our pastries are sold at the Park Stores
631 PARK AVENUE
Tel. 6-4098 for Delivery

EVERGREEN DAIRY
FINE BUTTER, CHEESE and EGGS
Tel. 6-2382 133 E. Front Street
FRESH MILK AND CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
Also Pasteurized
Direct from farm to you
Butter Eggs Buttermilk Bosco
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
50 LINDEN AVE. NORTH PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd 6-8562 M. J. Sheridan, Jr. Prop.

SWAIN'S ART STORE
Fine Picture Framing
Choice Prints, Paintings and Portraits expertly repaired.
Selection of cards for every occasion
317 W. FRONT ST. TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

RIDGEFIELD PARK

H. H. LUDEWIG Hardware
205 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-3009
Du Pont and Moore's Paints
Sapolin—Speed Enamel

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792 Open Evenings

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PENNSYLVANIA

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Our own make famous Butter Creams at 49c a lb. mailed anywhere.
None better at any price.

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Specializing in Permanent Waving. All Branches of Beauty Culture
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Room 207, 800 Woods St. Phone PE-9417

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Thinning Shears

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS invention is so simple it is hard to believe it is new at all. Herman Veit, of Constance, Ger., has obtained U. S. Patent No. 1962264 for this pair of thinning shears. It is nothing but a pair of scissors with segments removed, so that when one cuts hair with it, only a certain portion is severed. We imagine it will eventually be produced in a range of sizes, so different ratios of hair may be removed as desired.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Cilicia

THE Roman province of Cilicia lay between the Taurus Mountains and the Mediterranean Sea in the southeast corner of Asia Minor, and its chief interest to students of the Bible lies in the fact that Cilicia and its capital Tarsus (Paul's birthplace—Acts 22:3) are closely associated with the life and work of the Apostle to the Gentiles. After his brief visit to Cephas at Jerusalem, Paul is said to have preached in Syria and Cilicia (Gal. 1:18-21) during the early years of his ministry, apparently making his headquarters at Tarsus, whence he was summoned by Barnabas to join in the work at Antioch (Acts 11:25f.) We find that at a later date, at the commencement of his second missionary journey, he went through Syria and Cilicia confirming the churches (Acts 15:41); while his route from Antioch to Galatia, on his third mission, would again take him through Cilicia, though the name is not mentioned at this point (Acts 18:22f.).

In Lighter Vein

London Opinion

Boss: "Well, good-day. Please send one of the other applicants in."

Phyllis: "They haven't waited. They knew they had no chance if you turned me down."

No Argument

After a young lawyer had talked nearly five hours to a jury, who felt like sentencing him, his opponent in the case, a grizzled veteran of the legal cockpit, rose, smiled sweetly at the judge and jurymen, and said:

"Your Honor, I will follow the example of my young friend who has just concluded, and will submit the case without argument."—*Labor.*

Carving Set

"My best man dined with us last Sunday and was so impressed with my bride's cooking that he sent her a carving set."

"That was nice."

"Not so very. He sent her three chisels and a mallet."

Oh!

"Mother, I have a new job. I'm selling yard goods in a hardware store."

"Now, son, what kind of yard goods would you find in a hardware store?"

"Lawnmowers, rakes, and grass seed."

Fine!

Little Betty was taking piano lessons. One day, after finishing with a piece she had been practicing, she said to her mother: "I guess I did it very nicely. See, it says Fine."

The Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Adventure

German Circus

Camera Clubbers

Kitty Investigates Baby Owl

Monitor Camera Clubbers Submitting Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right): Mrs. Margaret Schoenfeld, Berkeley, Calif.; Mrs. H. A. Stiegemeyer, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. H. A. Cady, Dalton, Mass.; Mrs. George B. West, Seattle, Wash.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"ADVENTURE." This picture violates several rules of composition, and the maker is perfectly justified, since the result is a strong story-telling photograph. In the first place, the figure is placed so that it is going out of the picture. It suggests departure, which is what the maker intended. The wide and deep expanse of foreground also emphasizes this fact. The slightly turned figure carries the idea of daring someone to follow, and provides action which is further strengthened by the off-balance of the foot. The small figure of the child in the wide expanse gives a suggestion of a great world which the boy is determined to investigate.

"German Circus." The background detracts from the picture being a decided pattern. The figures being placed in the center weakens the composition.

"Camera Clubbers." The wire in the front of the boys and the patchy background should be eliminated. Lighting is satisfactory. The camera should be turned around in a position for taking a picture.

"Kitty Investigates Baby Owl." The action and pose of this picture are commendable. The print was somewhat too soft to reproduce well, and also was stained. In enlarging this picture it would be well to eliminate some of the foreground.

It must be understood in all suggestions regarding pictures, that many pictures are made in fun, and composition is neglected. The resulting pictures provide worth-while records of happy events, and from that point of view are valuable. By calling attention to certain features that result in better composition, aid is given to those who wish to take their work seriously.

Daily Anecdote

"Bottles and Rags"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AN OLD junk dealer who used to call out from alley to alley, "Bottles and rags," was asked why he thus classified the things he desired to buy.

"Well, you know, where you find bottles you always find rags," he replied.

For the Scrapbook

It Has Been Said—

Solitude is the best nurse of wisdom.
—*Laurence Sterne.*

Man creates the evil he endures.
—*Southey.*

Evil perpetually tends to disappear.
—*Herbert Spencer.*

We are rich in proportion to the number of things we can afford to let alone.

A Word a Day

Fecund

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "As a purveyor of American folklore, whether distilled from native legends or the synthetic product of his own *fecund* imagination, he had no rival" (Harold Kellock: "Parson Weems of the Cherry Tree").

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

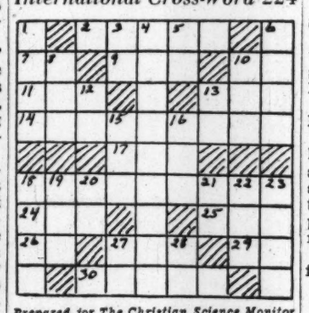
active futile
fertile careless
swerving flatulent

Pronunciation: Preferably *fek'-und* (both vowels short).

Derivation: The Latin *fecundus*, "fruitful, fertile," is the forebear of our adjective, "fecund." The noun is "fecundity" (*fe-kun'-dih-ty*), and is employed in the sense of "fertility power of bringing forth in abundance."

The soil of our hopes can be fecund or barren, depending on whether we have selfish aims, or desire to serve.

International Cross-Word 224



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

2—Island in New York Harbor.
7—Alaska belongs to this country (ab.).
9—River in Switzerland.
10—Sante—is a town in Argentina.
11—Monkey.
13—Man of a given country.
14—City in northwestern Venezuela.
17—Human being.
18—Southern state.
24—Skill.
25—Cap worn by the Turks.
26—Jefferson City is capital of this State (ab.).
27—Coin of Japan.
29—Toward.
30—City in Afghanistan.

Down

1—Largest of the Marianas islands.
3——— Pas is in Bolivia.
4—City in Pennsylvania.
5—Prefix meaning "Not."
6—City in Nevada.
8—Town in Belgium.
10—Little pocket in men's trousers for a watch, etc.
12—Symbol for erbium.
13—River in China.
15—Friend (Fr.).
16—Blackbird found in warmer parts of America.
18—Monk of Tibet.
19—Province of Ecuador.
20—Uinta Mts. are in this State (ab.).
21—Anglo-French (ab.).
22—Clear.
23—Sea in southern Russia connected with Black Sea.
27—No. 4 down is in this part of Pa. (ab.).
28—Continent (ab.).

(Solution appears elsewhere.)

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NOT how much, how well! 'Tis the well-doing that meets with a "Well done."
—JENNING

Mr. Scroggins

Decorations

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

FIB, the chieftain of Boston Common sparrows, and Roger P. Scroggins, venerable and widely known Common squirrel, were about to start on a summer evening's stroll. It was that peaceful hour between the end of Work and the beginning of Rest when strolls are nicest. Scroggins walked slowly. Fib hopped, now and again taking to the air for a brief bit of winging here and there. They said little, or nothing. There really was nothing to say. When Fib shrieked, therefore, Scroggins was sufficiently surprised to raise both eyebrows, in spite of the heat, for it was warm.

"What is it, my Fib?" said Scroggins.

"Look! I've found something!" said Fib.

"Bring it—if it's not too big," said Scroggins.

Fib brought it in his bill, for it wasn't too big, placed it on the ground in front of Scroggins and hopped about excitedly.

"Isn't it nice? Isn't it pretty?" said Fib.

Scroggins leaned on his cane and looked at the object, which was about an inch square, was purplish, and showed the face of a man and two figure 3's. "It's nice and it's pretty," said Scroggins, "but—hurrumph—hurrumph—"

"Oh, you want to know what it's for?" said Fib.

"Hurrumph," said Scroggins.

"You stick it on," said Fib. "It's a stamp."

"Of course it is," said Scroggins. "And I know no better place for it than right here." Smiling and beaming, the illustrious squirrel wet the uncolored side of the stamp with his tongue and stuck it on the top of his high silk hat. He then held the hat against his breast proudly so as to show the decoration.

"Why didn't you put it on the front of your hat instead of the top?" said Fib.

Scroggins hurrumphed wisely.

"You see, if you had put it on the crown of the hat, in front," said Fib, "people could see it when your hat is on."

Scroggins looked at the stamp and at his hat with a trace of regret. His puzzled face finally beamed once again.

"I like it better this way," he said, "because it will be a surprise when I take the hat off and hold it this way,' and he held it again with a gallant air so the crown with the stamp in the middle of it showed proudly.

They resumed the stroll and again went silently, saying nothing. As they made their way along the walks of the Public Garden and were passing a flower bed, Fib, who had been making a short side trip, shrieked again.

"What is it this time?" said Scroggins.

"I've found something else," said Fib. And he appeared at Scroggins' side carrying in his small claws a

Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Fib Furnishes Decorations

lapel button. Scroppins took it and held it in his hands. "Wonderful," he said. "Just what I need for the tail of my coat." Fib nodded his approval. Scroggins put the pin into his coat tails. It was white with a bird stamped on it and under the bird were the initials NRA.

Scroggins took off his hat and held it so the stamp could be seen in the middle of the crown. He let his coat tails swing, and the pin winked gaily.

"Decorations!" he said to Fib, as they strolled along. "Thank you for them, my Fib."

Fib said Scroggins was welcome and showed his friendship further by calling the attention of all persons they met to the decoration on the crown and the decoration on the coat tails.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: A Hollywood bandmaster is reported to have fallen asleep in the midst of his own music. And probably with as much justification as the British statesman who yawned in the course of his own address to Parliament.

Philadelphia Inquirer: The salesman who is bragging up the roominess of his car might make a bigger hit in some instances if he emphasized the distance from the back seat to the front.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Persistent Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stanford University, Calif.

THE professor enjoyed sitting in his garden and meditating upon the cosmic ray and allied subjects. Things fundamental enveloped him. He was not interested in present-day topics. People seemed to bore him, and children annoyed him—he had no use for them. He wanted above all just to be left alone.

Some months ago little Betty Lou moved next door. It was just a few days later that she spied the professor in his chair in his garden. She stood off a little way and called, "Hello, man." Receiving no recognition, she again called, "Hello, man; hello, man." And as it brought no response, she returned to her own garden.

Days rolled into weeks, and weeks t months, and Betty Lou daily called upon the professor with her joyful salutation, "Hello, man."

Not long ago the professor began to realize how unkind he was to a sweet little girl. Through his discourtesy he was planting in the child thought a very wrong concept of man. He decided to correct it; and the next day when Betty Lou came to say, "Hello, man," he spoke to her and gave her a flower.

She responded spontaneously by putting her arms around his neck and kissing him.

In that moment a friendship was born that has brought more joy and happiness than the professor had ever known. His interests in life have changed. He has become more tolerant, and has reached out to help his neighbors. He has gained a better understanding of life as he has watched the unfoldment of a child's thought and been the recipient of a child's persistent love.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Door Stops

A BOY trundled a cart to my door, and I supposed that under the cover I should see some vegetable he had for sale. But what was my surprise to be confronted with the most unusual display of clever door stops! Some were oilcloth baskets of flowers (the flowers stenciled on, and the baskets weighted). A big colored doll made a hit with my six-year-old until her teasings persuaded me to buy it. It was a bottle weighted with sand, then tightly corked and dressed to resemble a black Dinah in quaint calico. The head was a rag-stuffed one, but the whole outfit came off to be laundered.

This boy had a right idea, for a door stop sold at almost every house.

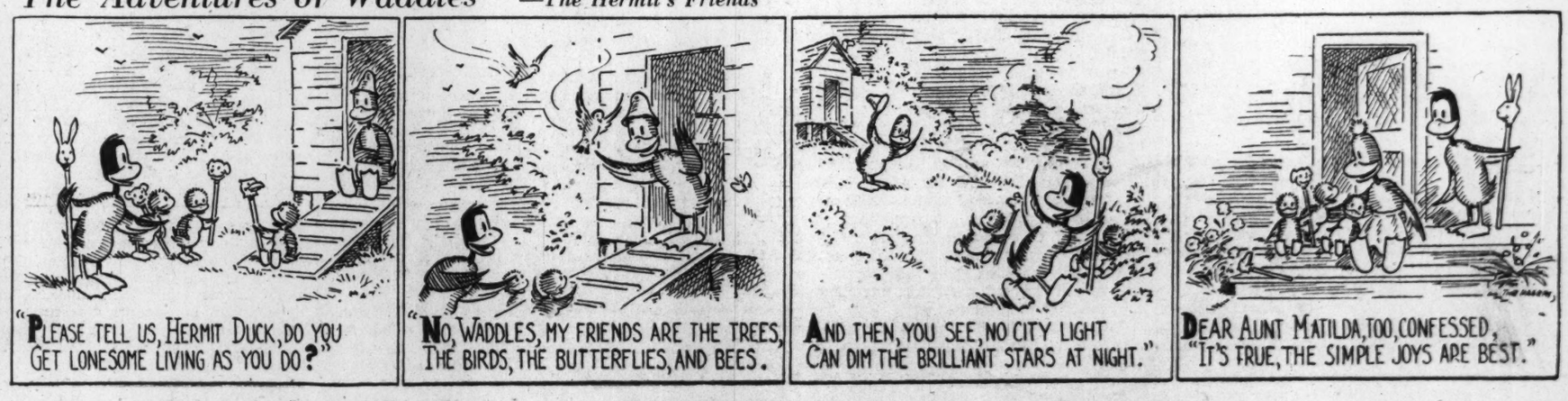
M. C. R.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Adventures of Waddles —*The Hermit's Friends*

By THE HAGERS


"PLEASE TELL US, HERMIT DUCK, DO YOU GET LONESOME LIVING AS YOU DO?"
"NO, WADDLES, MY FRIENDS ARE THE TREES, THE BIRDS, THE BUTTERFLIES, AND BEES.
AND THEN, YOU SEE, NO CITY LIGHT CAN DIM THE BRILLIANT STARS AT NIGHT."
DEAR AUNT MATILDA, TOO, CONFESSED, "IT'S TRUE, THE SIMPLE JOYS ARE BEST."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1934

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Rubber Stamps

A MEDAL for congressmen has been proposed. And a design for it. Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, suggests a picture of a "rubber stamp, lying down."

Mr. Fletcher's suggestion, made at the Republicans' celebration of their party's eightieth birthday at Jackson, Mich., will not be relished by members of Congress. Particularly it will not be pleasing to Republican legislators who have left most of the effective opposition to Democrats like Senators Glass, Gore, Byrd and Huey Long. Yet the portrait has in it enough truth to merit serious attention.

Mr. Fletcher and other Republican leaders are building up an attack on Congress for "unconstitutionally" delegating authority to the President. It is far from clear that such delegation infringes the Constitution. Indeed, the Supreme Court has approved certain emergency uses of power. Moreover, such temporary delegation of authority is far less dangerous than the delegation of thinking which many members of Congress indulged in. The rubber-stamp voting which gave the President authority to carry through a recovery program was less harmful than the rubber-stamp thinking which failed to analyze the situation and form clear opinions as to experimental and often conflicting remedies included in the program.

The truth is that very few Americans had a thorough understanding of the problem. Some thought recovery could be achieved by inflation. Others believed public works would prime the business pump. One school saw the restoration of farm buying power as the key. Another felt that stopping cutthroat competition in industry was the most necessary thing. But almost all were united in demanding that the Government do something.

The Hoover Administration had attempted to answer the demand by setting up the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other agencies. The 1932 election and banking crisis gave the Roosevelt Administration a mandate for a more drastic program.

Much of that program will be discarded when the country regains its feet. It entails costs in taxes and bureaucracy which Americans will not continue to pay. If Congress had given to the legislation setting up NRA and AAA such critical examination as that which this year so largely corrected the Stock Exchange Act the nation would have been saved much trouble.

That was a more serious failure than the delegating of power. The transfer of authority to the Executive to administer the vast recovery agencies was a necessary transfer and one which falls under the Constitution. More objection can be raised to bestowing legislative powers, as was done under the new reciprocal tariff act. This transfer was made—as was that which permitted reduction of veterans' benefits—largely because Congress found itself unable to resist the logrolling of special interests. It was because members had become rubber stamps for tariff-subsidized industries or for pension-seeking veterans that these delegations of power were made.

The Republican leaders could find in this rubber-stamping for organized minorities a far more useful opportunity to attack an abuse than they will find in temporary transfers of power to the President. The latter can hardly be avoided in emergencies and will be quickly withdrawn when emergencies have been surmounted. The former constitute a continuing and growing evil which is undermining representative government in the United States.

And speaking of "rubber stamps"—isn't that just what Mr. Fletcher is asking the voters to be when he says that he is going to have a study of economic conditions made and a "forward-looking Republican legislative program" written, but that "our most *immediate duty* is to gain as many seats in the House and Senate as we can"? The country is not ready as it was in 1932 to give the opposition party a blank check. To a nonpartisan observer it would appear that the immediate duty of the Republicans—and their best hope of success—is to stop the vague talk of "Russianism," "tampering with the currency," exaggerated estimates of the New Deal's cost (Mr. Fletcher more than doubled the actual figure), and instead attack the many real faults of the New Deal and set forth a forward-looking program of their own that will appeal to voters as an improvement.

Because It Happened?

IN DISCOURAGING a British film company from making a talkie about Judge Jeffries and the notorious assize of the seventeenth century, after the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, the British Board of Film Censors has raised a thought-provoking issue. Is the mere circumstance that a thing has actually happened a sufficient excuse for thrusting it luridly and sensationally upon public attention? This question concerns not only cinema audiences, but every newspaper reader, for more and more people recognize that precisely the same outlook upon facts would be beneficial to the daily, the weekly and the monthly press.

Art should concern itself with the typical, the permanent and the universal, seeking always for the manifestation of these in particular circumstances. If, therefore, the cinema treats a certain theme in a sensational and hysterical manner, it is no sufficient answer, in many people's opinion, to say that the events portrayed actually took place, for, in this connection, the important thing is, not whether the events are facts, but what the director has managed to get out of them. All thinking people will agree that the British Board of Film Censors is right in deciding that if a subject is unlikely to yield anything of real value in this sense, that subject had better be left alone.

Applied to newspapers, such a rule would mean giving space only to such happenings as are capable of being treated in a way calculated to bring out things of permanent value or significance to humanity. The roll of literature, drama and history has shown that the true artist has been able to catch even in the most unpromising material gleams of the underlying reality. It is those gleams of reality which are the sole justification of any enterprise connected in any way with the communication of ideas.

Diplomatic Dexterity

ONE definition of the word "diplomacy" is "dexterity in securing advantages." That was the character of what might be called the "old diplomacy," the diplomacy of prewar times. After the war there was promise of a new diplomacy, somewhat less concerned with national advantage alone and a little more concerned with general world peace and welfare. It revolved about the League of Nations, and Geneva became the center and the symbol of a happier world thought.

Alas! What has become of the new diplomacy in recent years? There has been a virtual return to the old diplomacy in most countries. The nations of Europe are reported concerned over the prospects of a new Anglo-French defensive alliance. France already has built up a series of alliances throughout Europe and extending to the Near East and the Orient. Germany and Italy are wooing Austria. Japan seeks treaties that will be to its advantage. So does Russia. And in the bustle of these and other private negotiations, what has become of the League of Nations and the World Court, with all that they represent?

The League has accomplished much during its fourteen years in the political, economic and social spheres. It might have accomplished far more if it had had the full and unselfish coöperation of all nations, for the League idea is a right idea, a forward-looking idea, and an idea that deserves universal support.

There is hope, however, that the present *impasse* may be met. Just as difficulties in the international sphere brought a breakdown of the peace machinery, so may those very difficulties, intensified, drive the sadly beset governments to accept proper adjustment, under the League, of their economic and political differences. Admittedly, even that will not be easy—least of all without very real compromises in many directions—but if there is any alternative except a collapse of the economic structure, no one has pointed it out.

Much of the world's youth, it would appear, is coming to recognize the situation for what it is. In Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian countries, particularly, many young men and women have penetrated the fog of unreason that has brought to the world so much suffering. Their alertness, combined with the expectation of Russia's entrance to the League, is a basis for new hope of making the League idea more universal. If Russia does enter the League this year, it seems probable that Japan will return. Germany also is reported to be flirting with the idea of returning. The United States can be depended upon—if not to join the League in the present political circumstances—at least to give its generous support.

Amazing things have happened before. Such an amazing transformation as is here suggested can come quickly, but if it is to come it will require right thinking on the part of the largest possible number of persons. Especially will it require a recognition of the need to discard some long-cherished ideas and to compromise in the interest of world peace and amity. Have we not had enough of the opposite?

Rescuing Peace From the Armorers

FOR ways that are dark, the private armaments makers have quite as much claim to distinction as Bret Harte's "heathen Chinee." Miss Dorothy Detzer, national executive secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, did not overestimate the job of protecting world peace from the profit greed of arms venders when she told the Mid-West Institute of International Relations last week that a whole series of checks and controls would be necessary to curb munitions makers.

The history of the munitions trade abounds shockingly with incidents that illustrate in an exceedingly dubious light the fine art of armament salesmanship. Connection of some of the world's most respected names with the manufacture and sale of death-dealing machines has never guaranteed that the business would be carried on with honest regard for the general or even national welfare.

The concocting of false war scares and the deceptive exploitation of patriotism through a corrupt press, financing of politicians who might make trouble between countries, bribery of public officials, and willful wrecking of disarmament conferences are a few of the business methods recorded against the arms industry. Where law or aroused public opinion has threatened to stand in the way of profitable shipments to foreign countries, poison gas has been labeled as "exterminator for the protection of plants" and munitions have been crated and marked as "pianos."

The peoples of all countries need to be fully aware of the sort of business which they have admitted into unofficial partnership with their governments. And they need to realize that this partnership exists chiefly because governments seem not yet willing to forgo war as an instrument of international policy. As long as such a condition exists it will take all the controls—national licensing, embargo laws, international supervision—for which Miss Detzer has called to keep the operations of arms hawkers within the limits of public interest.

If peoples would make themselves secure from the avarice of cannon magnates, they must persist in their demand for checks upon the private and uncontrolled armaments trade. They must organize their demand for peaceable national policies which will make possible a divorce of government from the influence of munitions makers. And they must realize and act on the fact that their "eternal vigilance" will be the price of their peace as it is of their liberty.

A Heartening Account of Stewardship

HEARTENING not only to New York City but to municipalities throughout the country is the account of stewardship given by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of his first six months as head of the city's Fusion Administration.

"I think I can truly say that, though our nonpolitical, nonpartisan government is still experimental, that experiment is working out," he reported over the radio and through the press to "my neighbors in New York City and friends everywhere." Such an *ad interim* report, dissociated from a political campaign, not only makes for public understanding and confidence but sets an example for the chief executives of other cities.

Listing thirteen fields in which progress has been made since New York's government was rescued from Tammany demoralization, Mayor LaGuardia put the salvaging of the city's credit at the head of the list. Other major reforms achieved were wiping out a $31,000,000 deficiency in the current budget, expansion of city relief, reorganization of city departments along nonpolitical lines, and the establishment of a city distribution system of milk for poor families at a price within their reach.

Plugging leaks in the city treasury and eliminating parasites from the pay roll, the administration has been able not only to stop the city's tobogganing toward bankruptcy, but, with the money saved, to extend and improve its social services. Particularly impressive is the improvement of the city's credit.

Recognizing progress thus far as preliminary, the Mayor pleaded for favorable action by the special session of the New York Legislature to lift the incubus of five superfluous county governments from the city.

The Mayor's report lists reforms department by department, all important and gratifying. Yet even more important to New York and the cause of better municipal government elsewhere is the spirit and morale of the new government. It has been revitalized by the energy, courage, honesty and intelligence of the dynamic Mayor and his aides.

"We are trying," he said, "to govern in the name of the silent people of New York, and not in the name of any political organization. Our strength is that we can, through the air and the press, reach straight past all political machines and talk directly to you."

If government of cities can be wrested from the politicians and restored to the people, perhaps the long-standing reproach of municipal inefficiency and waste in America faces the beginning of the end. Elsewhere, as in New York, such a task is, as Mayor LaGuardia emphasized, "lightened by the hearty coöperation from the vast majority of the people and the responsible press."

The Casual Day

Taxicab drivers in New York City would work a maximum week of fifty-four hours for a minimum wage of $12 if a proposed rule were put into effect. The fact that such a provision is designed to improve the lot of the men at the wheels is a sad commentary on their present condition. If your taxi driver jerks your neck out of your collar when he starts the car, throws you nearly through the side window when turning a corner, bangs your new hat against the top of the car at every findable bump in the road, and slides you onto the floor as he pulls up at your destination—remember, if he can't make a living serving you, he's entitled to get a little fun out of it.

Illimitable

They are not bound
By the world's traces,
They are not bound
By old defeat;
Who feel the dawn
Against their faces,
The eager grass
Beneath their feet.

JOHN C. RITCHEY

Codes to the right of them, codes to the left of them and an organized public demand for cleaner entertainment in front of them, the movie makers suddenly remember that they had a code years before the New Deal started the fashion.

Now all they need do is add a few film emergency projects to their program:

NRA—No Risqué Answers.
PWA—Prevent Wanton Amusement.
CCC—Clean Chuckles for Children.
CWA—Cheer for Weary Adults.

"No rose without a thorn," runs one of those old sayings expressing resignation at the seeming impossibility of finding joy without sorrow. But Dr. N. E. Hansen, at State College, Brookings, S. D., has developed a thornless rose. Need the progress be confined to the realm of horticulture?

And, of course, if Republicans wanted to be mean about it they could demand not only a reapplication of the antitrust laws but a revamping of them to fit the brain trust situation.

An ex-peanut vender has announced his candidacy for election to Congress. Some voters feel there is enough "peanut politics" there now.

Miss Draper Sits for a Portrait

ONE sunny day in 1840, Miss Dorothy Catherine Draper sat on the roof of the old Gothic building of New York University on Washington Square, New York City, and posed for a portrait. She smoothed the ruffles of her hoop skirt carefully as she waited patiently for two men to adjust what they called a daguerreotype camera.

The younger man, her brother, John William Draper, a chemistry professor at the university, turned to his colleague, Samuel F. B. Morse, an artist and a professor of painting, saying, "Adjust those mirrors, won't you, Sam? And fix the blue glass shade so the sun won't bother her so much." He tinkered with the camera. "I think you'd better sprinkle her face with that flour I brought, too," he mumbled. "It will help reflect the light better."

Miss Draper laughed as Professor Morse smeared flour over her face. It was really ludicrous. Even Professor Morse smiled, and fastened Miss Draper's head in the iron clamp that her brother had invented.

"Oh, that's mean," she laughed. "Besides, it all seems so ridiculous. Didn't Monsieur Daguerre himself say that he did not believe the human face could be photographed?"

"That was because with *his* camera, Miss Draper, it is necessary for a person to be perfectly still for at least twenty minutes," Professor Morse explained. "But with these mirrors and with that new four-inch lens your brother has made, you will have to be still only about five minutes."

So, while the minutes ticked away, Dorothy Draper remained perfectly still. At last it was over.

"Is that all there is to it?" she asked curiously.

"The sun is a quick artist, Dorothy," her brother smiled.

The following day Professor Draper exhibited the first portrait ever made through the agency of sunlight.

* * *

But that was neither the beginning nor the end. Behind that experiment lay years of dreams and blind groping in the effort to paint pictures with the light of the sun. About 1550 that jolly Italian philosopher, Giambattista del Porta, made a camera out of a whole room of his house in Naples. In fact, that's where the name "camera" originates. This room he called a *camera obscura*—meaning, literally, dark room. All that del Porta did was to put a tightly fitting shutter in the window. Sunlight shot through a half-inch aperture in the center of the shutter and shone on the opposite wall. This beam reflected an image on the wall that was the exact reproduction of the scene immediately in front of the window, except, of course, that everything was upside down—just as it is in the ordinary camera.

Crowds flocked to see these strange pictures which del Porta described as "glowing with color and marvelously accurate." Nobody could understand the phenomenon . . . least of all del Porta. The idea never popped into his mind that it might be possible to fix these *camera obscura* pictures permanently on some substance.

The three men who can be properly called the fathers of modern photography are Nicephore Niepce, Louis Jacques Daguerre, and William Henry Fox-Talbot. And there is yet another whom we cannot omit—a mystery man who made the first perfect photograph ever created. He appeared like a shooting star against the night—and then disappeared forever.

The history of modern photography really began only 27 years before Draper produced the first portrait. Niepce went across the Channel in 1813, to attempt to sell in Britain a new variety of velocipede which he had invented. Sales were few, however, and Niepce soon turned his attention to other things. He built a small *camera obscura* out of a box, with a telescope tube and lens. He made films out of sheets of paper which he soaked in a mixture of silver chloride—a chemical that darkens under the influence of light. However, the films all blurred after a little while because they remained sensitive to light. All he had to do was to dip them in a bath of salt water to preserve the images—but Niepce never knew that.

In 1814 Niepce discovered a substance called Balm of Judea, which also is sensitive to light. He spread it over a glass plate and used it in his camera. The picture formed after an exposure of about six hours was crude—but it was the first *permanent* impression ever taken through the agency of light. Niepce called this new art heliography—sunwriting.

* * *

Louis Jacques Daguerre began his experiments in photography in 1824. One day in 1825 as he was visiting Charles Chevalier, his optician, in Paris, the latter said:

"It may interest you to know that I receive the patronage now and then of a gentleman named Nicephore Niepce who lives in Chalons-sur-Saone. He, too, is experimenting with what he calls heliography. It is said that he has been having some success."

Daguerre wrote Niepce, explaining that he, too, was engaged upon the same kind of research. Niepce read the letter with suspicion. "Some thief trying to steal my invention," he muttered, and threw the letter into the fire. Daguerre kept on working. In about a year he wrote again. This time Niepce, after cautious inquiries, replied, and so began a partnership between the two men.

Then there is the mystery man, the French lad who, in 1825, years before his work was duplicated, actually produced finished photographs. We would never even have known of his existence had not Chevalier mentioned him in his memoirs.

He entered the optician's shop and stood there, staring at the instruments displayed. Chevalier eyed his shabby clothes and frowned. "What can I do for you?" he asked.

The youth said quickly, "You are making a new camera in which the ordinary lens is replaced by a convergent meniscus glass. What is the price?"

Taken aback by the technical knowledge of the lad, Chevalier named a price. The stranger's thin face grew even paler.

Chevalier asked, "May I inquire what you intend doing with such a camera?"

The young man answered, "I have succeeded in fixing the image of the camera on paper, but I have only a rough apparatus. I wish to obtain your improved camera in order to continue my experiments."

The young man dug into his pocket. He laid on the counter a sheet of paper. Chevalier stared in amazement. It was a view of Paris as sharp and clear as the image reflected in the camera itself. It was definitely a photograph. The first real photograph. If Chevalier had remembered to take the young man's name and address, the art of photography might be more advanced than it is today. But he was too excited and the youth departed, lamenting that he could not buy a new camera. He was never heard of again.

* * *

Finally Daguerre turned his attention to a new process. He treated a polished silver plate with iodine vapor so that a silver iodide film was deposited on the surface of the plate. But he found that, after exposure, there appeared on the plate only a very faint image of bright objects. By accident he learned that if the plate were subjected to mercury fumes all the parts affected by the light would absorb the mercury and cause those portions to shine and gleam, bringing out every line of the image. For this invention, made known in January, 1839, he was widely acclaimed.

In August of that same year William Henry Fox-Talbot, the young Englishman, announced another silver iodide process of taking *paper pictures*. Although his method was simpler, the daguerreotype method became the more popular.

Six months before Daguerre made his announcement he met in Paris an American, Samuel Morse. Their friendship ultimately led Morse to communicate with his colleague, Professor Draper, describing Daguerre's camera. When Morse went back to America he and Draper built the first camera ever made in America.

IRVING ASHKENAZY.

A Century-to-Century Broadcast

By WALTER B. PITKIN
Author

Excerpts from one of a series of papers presented at a meeting sponsored by Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., in the General Motors Building at Chicago's Century of Progress exposition

HELLO! This is the World Customer Union speaking from the Second Century of Progress in Chicago in the year 2034. This is the first century-to-century broadcast ever made. We want to tell the 1934 consumer what lies ahead.

In 1949 the world's twenty largest corporations got together on a life-term installment program for goods and services. They offered each subscriber complete equipment for living—food, clothing, a home, an auto, a plane, television, and a world-travel ticket good on all trains and boats—all for a flat monthly payment. At first the offer was made only to the 18,000,000 employees of these corporations. The living conditions of these people and their families improved so fast that, by 1961, the plan was made available to everybody. At the close of business in 1966, there were 556,432,000 customers on the books of the Life, Liberty & Happiness Company.

Then a queer thing happened. Governments became rapidly obsolete. Politics died out. The bread lines in outlying districts were full of former aldermen and impoverished statesmen. You see, people had everything they wanted, so there wasn't a live political issue left. Just a lot of laboratory problems; but the politicians couldn't build a party platform on them.

* * *

After the abolition of politicians came the exterminating of all other insects. Many years of research went into this task. With politics and insects removed, the human race at last began to progress, in a big way. Wars ended. The world underwent amazing changes, which I haven't time to relate.

Early in 1960 everybody realized that long-distance transportation, except for pleasure, would soon cease. Each populated area was producing its own food, clothing, and other necessities far in excess of local needs. Why ship goods, then? There were no buyers at the other end of the line. Those dinosaurs of the nineteenth century, the mile-long freight trains and the 50,000-ton steamships, had long since passed. By 1970 even the smaller shipping units had become rare, except in remoter parts of the world.

This local self-sufficiency came about through three revolutionary inventions, all anticipated around the mid-twentieth century. First, there was the small electric power unit, which, perfected around 1957, made useless the colossal superpower systems of earlier times. Gone all transmission lines! Gone all selling of current! Generators photoelectric and generators electro-chemical, some as small as alarm clocks, were turned out by tens of millions. Power was made wherever and whenever needed.

* * *

The second invention was the local control of climate. From the air conditioning of homes and factories, first popularized in your day, engineers and scientists worked steadily toward air conditioning of entire cities from central plants. This became universal around 1988. Long before then, though, Alonzo G. Miffin, the eminent Guatemalan climatologist, obtained funds to build his first superwind trap around Winnipeg. This extended about twenty miles around the northern and western limits of that city. It was one mile high and twelve wheel tiers deep. The wind was slowed down from fifty miles an hour to ten as it filtered through this trap; and its pressures were all converted into electricity which was then used in Winnipeg for warming the outdoors through an ingenious system of air flues laid underground.

Politicians and newspaper columnists made fun of this device until the following winter, when the people of Winnipeg were growing spinach all over their lots and going around without overcoats. In 1989, Russia ordered 500 miles of the superwind trap and set it up around Moscow, which at once became the most popular winter resort in Europe and Asia.

By 1997 there were 89,000 miles of traps in service; and 6,000,000 square miles of subarctic lands, hitherto too cold for crops and comfort, became thickly populated and fertile. From that time forth the world population began to rise again, until it reached its present amazing record of 5,000,000,000.

The third invention that revolutionized life for the average man was the electrochemical technique of stimulating seeds before planting them. A few people know that the Russians began this away back in 1930. But not until 1971 did they finish their research. Then farmers in central Michigan were growing cotton better than Georgia ever produced; farmers in central Siberia were growing two crops of winter wheat every year; farmers in California and Florida were all taking four crops a year off their fields. The cost of living dropped so low that any man could get along passably on an income from ten hours of work a week. By 1999 . . .

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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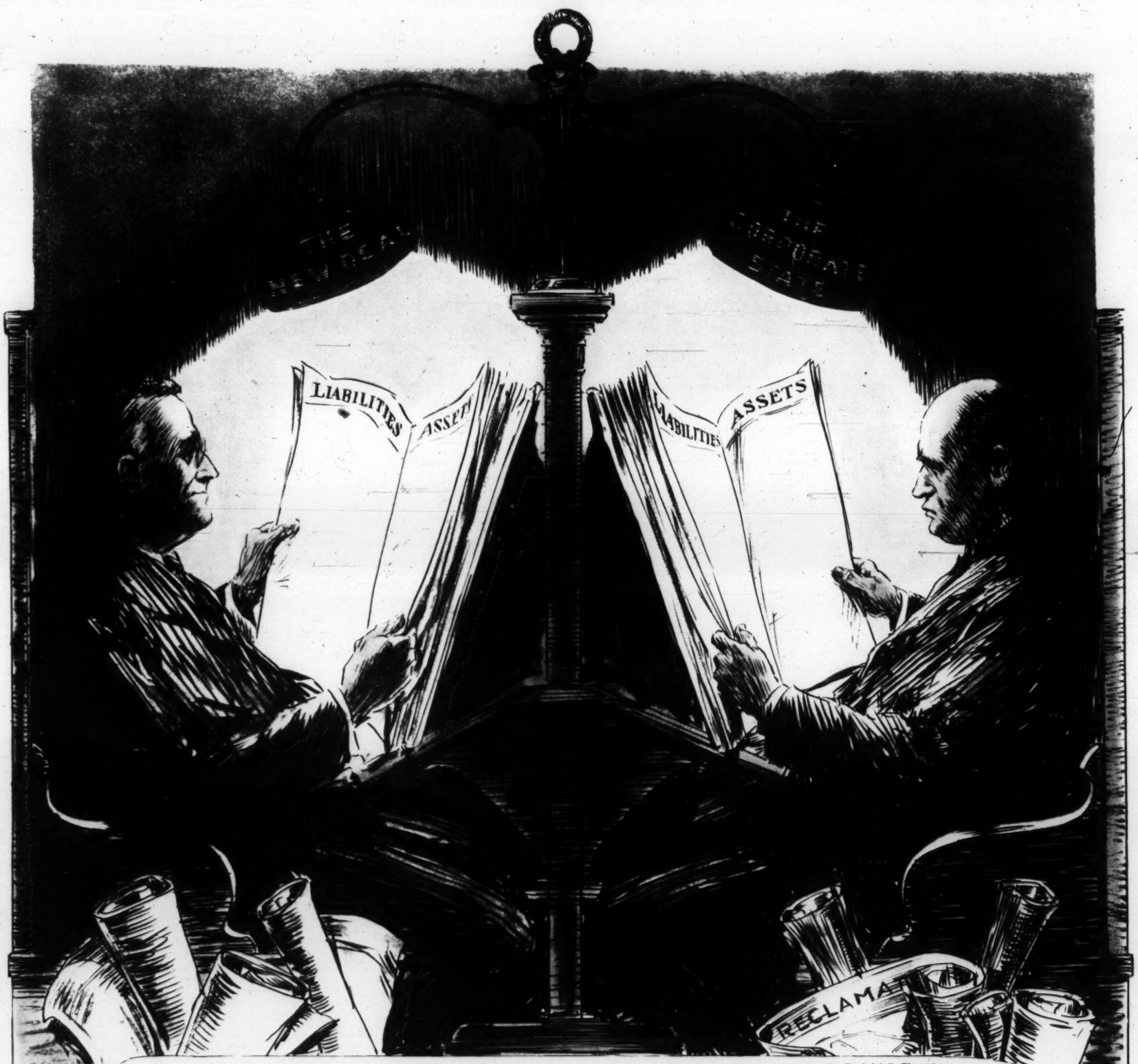


Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

Italy's New Deal—and America's

By Luigi Villari

WHILE I WAS DELIVERING some lectures on the Italian corporate system at the Williamstown Institute of Politics in 1931, an eminent United States official candidly confessed to me that my subject "did not interest him in the least." It might indeed have seemed at that time that the Italian experiment could only have a very limited interest for American public opinion. Stricken as the people of the United States already were by the economic depression, and dissatisfied with many aspects of their own economic organization, the great majority were still deeply attached to their "rugged individualism," to which they saw no alternative but ragged collectivism, and this they rejected. Today the United States, under the leadership of President Roosevelt, is seeking a middle course destined to correct the excesses of pure individualism and which presents many analogies to the Italian corporate state. I should be curious to know what that American official thinks at this moment.

There are, of course, differences as well as resemblances between the two systems. One difference is due to the different conditions under which they were evolved. Italy is a densely populated country with a small territory (barely 120,000 square miles) poor in natural resources, whereas the United States has a vast area abounding in all forms of natural wealth. The New Deal was conceived when the United States found itself faced by a sudden economic depression, and the measures enacted to meet the situation were in essence emergency measures—indeed they are so defined in the various legislative texts. Machinery had to be hastily set up to apply and enforce them. In Italy the corporate state had been founded several years before

Wide World

WHERE ONCE LAY THE PONTINE MARSHES OF ROME

Draining This Great Area and Making It Suitable for Use Is One of the Accomplishments of the Fascist Government Under the Direction of Premier Mussolini.

the depression and was designed to meet not a temporary whirlwind, but what may be called Italy's permanent crisis, her poverty in natural resources. Such resources as she possesses must be carefully husbanded and developed to their fullest capacity, and for this an organic system of economic planning was indispensable. The depression was to prove the acid test of the system, and in fact that organization has enabled Italy to get through these difficult years with less hardship and fewer unemployed than most other countries. But it was not created primarily to deal with such a situation.

In the United States the economic problem differs radically from that of Italy, and many of the President's measures, notably the AAA, aim at reducing and not increasing agricultural output, because American production greatly surpasses the country's consuming capacity and the surplus had to be exported, whereas today the export markets are nonexistent or very greatly curtailed.

The corporate state moreover was conceived from the first as a permanent system, whereas the New Deal, in theory at least, is a body of temporary measures. The NIRA was enacted for two years, a period which may be even abbreviated if the President or Congress so decide. In actual fact, of course, it is coming to be regarded as permanent, both by the Government and by public opinion.

The Italian corporate system is a part of a general political and social scheme of reconstruction, and not merely an economic reorganization of the country; it is grafted onto the Constitution, and the Chamber of Deputies, which already has an occupational background, will, when the recently foreshadowed reforms materialize, have a definitely occupational basis, as its members are to be elected within the great economic, professional, educational and other organizations. The New Deal is instead not connected with the political structure of the nation today, although it cannot fail to react on that structure in future.

Another difference, more apparent than essential, is that, while the Rooseveltian system is always subject to the approval of a Congress which contains many opponents, the Italian Parliament is wholly Fascist. But in both countries the possibility of carrying out the new reforms and the success of the experiment are dependent in the last resort on the support of public opinion. In the United States, if public opinion gives its whole-hearted support to the President, Congress will end by having to accept his policies; in Italy the Government could never carry on unless it had the immense majority of the nation behind it.

The resemblances are more striking than the differences. The guiding principle of both systems is that while private enterprise is still regarded as "the most effective instrument in the system of production" (Italian Labor Charter, Seventh Declaration), the state intervenes where private enterprise fails, is inadequate or acts in a manner contrary to public policy. That intervention is, therefore, inspired by the interests of the community as a whole. In the United States this principle constituted a greater innovation than in Italy, where it had always been in some form or other recognized and even desired, and under Fascism was merely intensified and better coördinated.

On the other hand, the United States Government is today going further than Italy in this direction. The former has, for instance, secured a controlling interest in several banks, and there is even talk of its taking over the whole banking system; the President exercises vast authority by his right to enforce the codes and other measures through the granting, refusing or suspending of licenses to conduct business in particular cases; under the AAA, agricultural production is, as we have seen, being curtailed, and this reduction may perhaps be even enforced if the new schemes for licensing the cultivation of certain crops are carried out. In Italy the state never has gone so far. But we do see in Italy, as in the United States, the end of laissez faire.

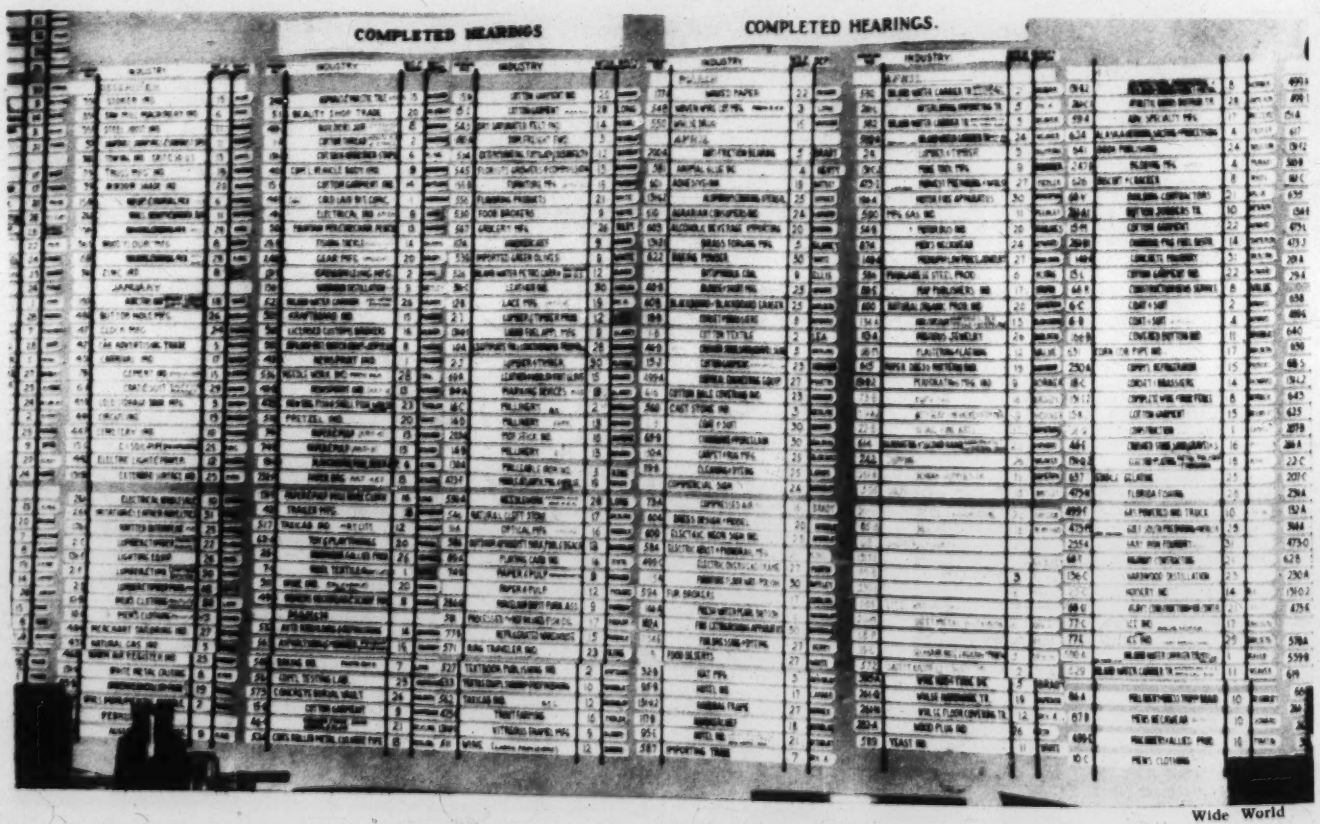
In both countries measures have been enacted for the protection of workers against unfair exploitation, for the limitation of hours of labor, the restriction of child and female labor, the regulation of wages, and also for guaranteeing employers against unfair and cutthroat competition. In both countries the producing population is being organized into economic unions and syndicates, on whom the task of collective bargaining devolves. In the United States the ordinary law courts have jurisdiction to punish violations of the codes, while in Italy special labor courts have been set up to settle labor disputes when conciliation fails. In the former country it is the President who decides on general principles whether a particular union may be regarded as representative or not, while in the latter the rules entitling such bodies to be regarded as representative and therefore to secure legal recognition are definitely laid down. The American provisions for securing the right of workers to join a union of their own choosing and not to be forced to join a company union have no counterpart in Italy, where company unions do not exist and never have existed. Italian workers are, of course, free to join or not to join the unions, but as joining them entails many advantages, an ever-increasing percentage do join them—in some cases as many as 90 per cent or more of the workers in particular trades.

In the United States, as in Italy, collective bargains must receive government approval to be operative; in the latter country they are approved *ipso facto* if they conform with the existing laws and regulations and with the labor charter. In both they are applicable even to those who have had no part in negotiating them.

One essential resemblance is that both the corporate state and the New Deal are conceived on nonparty lines. In Italy the whole idea of party, which never had very deep roots, is done away with; in the United States parties still exist and are powerfully organized, but President Roosevelt has repeatedly insisted on the nonparty character of his measures, and indeed they have supporters and opponents both in the Republican and the Democratic ranks; it would appear that the average American citizen is losing interest in party politics.

In both countries war is waged against class war; in Italy strikes and lockouts are illegal and have not occurred for several years, whereas in the United States such conflicts still occur and are in fact one of the hindrances to the success of the New Deal, but that may be because the system has not yet been in force long enough.

The New Deal and the corporate state are both personified in two men of outstanding vigor and driving power. These leaders differ greatly, it is true, in origins and character: Mussolini is a self-made man of the people, an athlete and a man of action, who has suffered hardship and has always been in close contact with the masses, while Roosevelt is an aristocrat, nurtured in wealthy surroundings, who has borne ill-health and pain with exemplary fortitude. But both have in common the qualities of patriotism, sincerity and unselfishness. Neither has had a real economic training; Mussolini has an almost uncanny instinct for sensing the sound course in economic and financial policy—time alone will tell whether Roosevelt has likewise found the true path to the solution of his own country's very different problems.



Wide World

NEW DEAL CODES COVER EVERY INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Panels in the NRA Code Room in the Department of Commerce Building Giving the Names of Industries Which Have Completed Their Code Hearings.

A Hollywood Workday With Ann Harding

Following the Trail of the Motion-Picture Star Through a Day's Activities at the Studio Reveals the Labor That Lies Behind the Films

By Marjorie Shuler

WHEN I WAS INVITED to spend a day with Ann Harding in Hollywood my first thought was, "What a pity." Of course that is not the right attitude toward invitations, especially nice ones. But it did seem undeserved that this one should come to me, who almost never sees a motion picture, who is utterly lacking in that quality called "hero worship," who delighted in Miss Harding's great stage success, "The Trial of Mary Duggan," but who never, never, amazing as it is, never had seen her on the screen. The only thing to do with that invitation therefore was to share it. So for two days before I left New York City for California, I said to everyone I saw, "If you were to spend a day with Ann Harding, what one question would you ask her?"

Thereby I picked up a great deal of information about Miss Harding herself, as well as a number of questions. My fellow club member had known her when she was a $12.50 a week file clerk in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York City and was eager to find out whether, now that she has arrived at movie stardom, she is doing the one thing she would most like to do. The wife of the newspaper owner who chanced to sit next to me at luncheon wanted me to ask Miss Harding what effect the Hedgerow Players have had on her career. The office-boy-who-has-grown-up surprised me by contributing, "If Miss Harding could get just one wish for the movies what would it be?" My favorite motion picture critic was interested to learn whether Miss Harding gets a definite response from the public to her attitude of personal dignity, which he thinks is her great contribution to the screen. Jeanne Marie looked up from her dolls long enough to announce that she would like to know why Miss Harding never has bobbed her hair.

Then I remembered the airplane pilot in a jungle town 1000 miles up the Amazon River, who brightened a long evening by confessing his adoration for Miss Harding. So a cable went to him and he came right back with, "Say, ask her when she is going to fly that plane of hers to South America."

But, most important, was the editor's question, "How hard does Hollywood work?" And that was the question uppermost in my thought when I swung into Griffiths Park on one of those golden spring mornings when Los Angeles is different from any other city in all the world.

* * *

That is to say, I swung into the park, but that was about as far as I got. My road was closed so that RKO could have quiet for filming the outdoor scenes of "The Life of Vergie Winters." First I had to convince the guard that I was expected. Then I had to halt because sound takes were in progress. Finally I was allowed to drive another 500 feet, scramble down a steep rise ankle-deep in dust, duck under two barbed wire fences, jump a wide rut, face the surprised glances of some 20 camera men, director, assistant directors, wardrobe mistress, hairdresser, and players, in the midst of which I found Miss Harding.

We dropped down on two canvas chairs and I looked at the trees, the flowers, the sunshine, and incidentally Miss Harding, and groaned as I repeated the editor's question, "Who in the world would call this hard work?"

"Not I," blithely replied Miss Harding. "I only call hard work what bores me and this doesn't bore me."

But the all-play and no-work atmosphere was quickly dissipated as I watched a tiny scrap of a scene taken and retaken, half a dozen times. On each occasion the actors had to summon that spontaneous response, that vivid attack, which to hundreds of audiences will seem natural and unwearied.

"That's the difficult thing," said Miss Harding as she came back from the third or fourth retake and we pushed the chairs farther under the big tree. "Up at 7 o'clock in the morning, not home until 7 o'clock at night, that's not hard. But to wait two hours for three minutes' work, keeping up your complexion, keeping up your hair, keeping up your clothes, and what is more important, keeping up what is inside of you—that's hard. I try to keep myself mentally on the job by changing my lines a little on each retake, thinking up new words which will not alter the meaning, but which will keep me from stale repetition."

Then Miss Harding was summoned for another retake. Again the hairdresser ran a comb through her hair and tilted her hat a trifle. Again she took her pose with her eyes soulfully on a wooden stepladder representing two absent actors. Again she repeated those three or four lines whose inflection of ache and longing had told me the whole story of the play. And—this was where an unexpected thing happened—I began to like Miss Harding as a person.

For again the scene was a "dud," and not through Miss Harding's fault. Lazily she lifted a ladybug from her skirt, chanted the song with which little girls from time immemorial have sent ladybugs back to their children, and then said, "Let's run through the scene again—for me."

While the cameras were being made ready again Miss Harding confided to me that it was not an unusual thing for a minor actor to muff a scene alone with a star, but as for herself she didn't see anything to be gained by further breaking down self-confidence by admitting that it was the minor actor's fault.

The scene put her in a mood to answer the editor more fully for she emphasized again the hard part of waiting and added, "Then, too, there is the constant incompletion of emotion and action, just doing odd bits which later will be stuck together, instead of playing the whole story right through in order. You miss the stimulus of an audience and you have so little contact with it that you don't know whether the little points of your acting have gotten over."

ANN HARDING

No, Miss Harding does not know whether her audiences appreciate her dignity, thereby answering one of my questions. She sniffed the great outdoors and said that filming in a park wasn't hard work, "but just be inside for a while with the terrific candle power of those lights in a hermetically sealed and consequently drying room."

* * *

But the worst part of all, she decided, "is the week before filming begins, with story conferences, fittings of anywhere from 12 to 30 gowns, sometimes nine fittings in a row, more story conferences, days in the portrait gallery sitting for 80 to 120 poses all day on a glass of milk and a sandwich, more story conferences, screen tests for clothes, for make-up, for changes of age, or for the benefit of a new cameraman who may not get you at all the first time, and then more story conferences."

Miss Harding has in her contract a clause declaring that she cannot be compelled to wear suggestive clothes, or have her hair waved. And she keeps it long because she likes it long.

Meanwhile we stopped again, not for filming, but to chat with Mrs. Thomas G. Winter. Mr. Will Hayes may be the tsar of the motion picture industry, but to thousands of women all over the country Mrs. Winter, past president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and a member of the public relations department of the Motion Picture Producers, is the one who helps to make films better.

Mrs. Winter offered me her car, but I already had a studio car, and Miss Harding decided that we should let both of them go since she intended to drive me in her own roadster.

Again the director called for pose, for silence, for cameras, and the same bit was gone through.

Whereupon there sauntered over to our corner Betty Furness, charming, lovely, young, to call Miss Harding "Mother," and be called "Brat" for her pains. Where was the envy of an actress relegated to a mother rôle for the ingenue in the parts she so lately has been playing? Miss Furness was about to ride a horse for the first time before a camera and Miss Harding, an experienced horsewoman, said, "Just hug him tight with your knees, and now, listen to me, nothing in all the world can hurt you." Which Miss Furness proved a minute later, when she was thrown but without being hurt. Meanwhile the camera man had sneaked up on Miss Harding and me. I was hoping he had finished snapping us and turned to see if he had, but Miss Harding's seventh sense said he hadn't and she said to me, "Don't look into the camera, whatever you do." Now I have been photographed before with motion picture stars and I can't recall that any of them expressed any concern over how I should look under those difficult circumstances of appearing in contrast with them, and again I marked down something in Miss Harding's favor.

* * *

It was on her way to luncheon, tucked in her cream-colored roadster, that I asked her if she is doing what she most likes to do. She was quiet a full minute before she said, "Yes, certainly," and then she added, "I know I am doing what I want to do and I hesitated only because of the utter, absolute, horrible absence of privacy. You are the first newspaper reporter I have seen in two years and I have seen you because I am so tired of the kind of publicity which feeds the avid curiosity of the public in how motion picture people live and which cares not at all about the serious things we think about the industry itself and our part in it."

Like two women in from the suburbs for the day to "look at new curtains for the living room" we put our elbows on the luncheon table and talked, talked about Miss Harding's "serious thoughts about the industry." She has two more years on her contract and then she intends to free lance, which, to her mind, is the correction of the present evil of finding a star in one studio, a director in another, and the right story for them the property of the third, and never the three shall meet.

For herself, she wants to do fairy stories, pure fantasy as a symphony orchestra is beautiful — although, of course, she wants to play Lady Macbeth.

Miss Harding thinks no star should be able to command that a certain film be made just because she wants to do the part, but she thinks that a star should have the right, as she requires in her contract, to approve or disapprove "a basic story."

Sometimes even that is not enough for she is at present in an argument with the powers that be over a book, a recent best seller, which in script form, according to Miss Harding, "has all the metaphysics left out but the triangle left in."

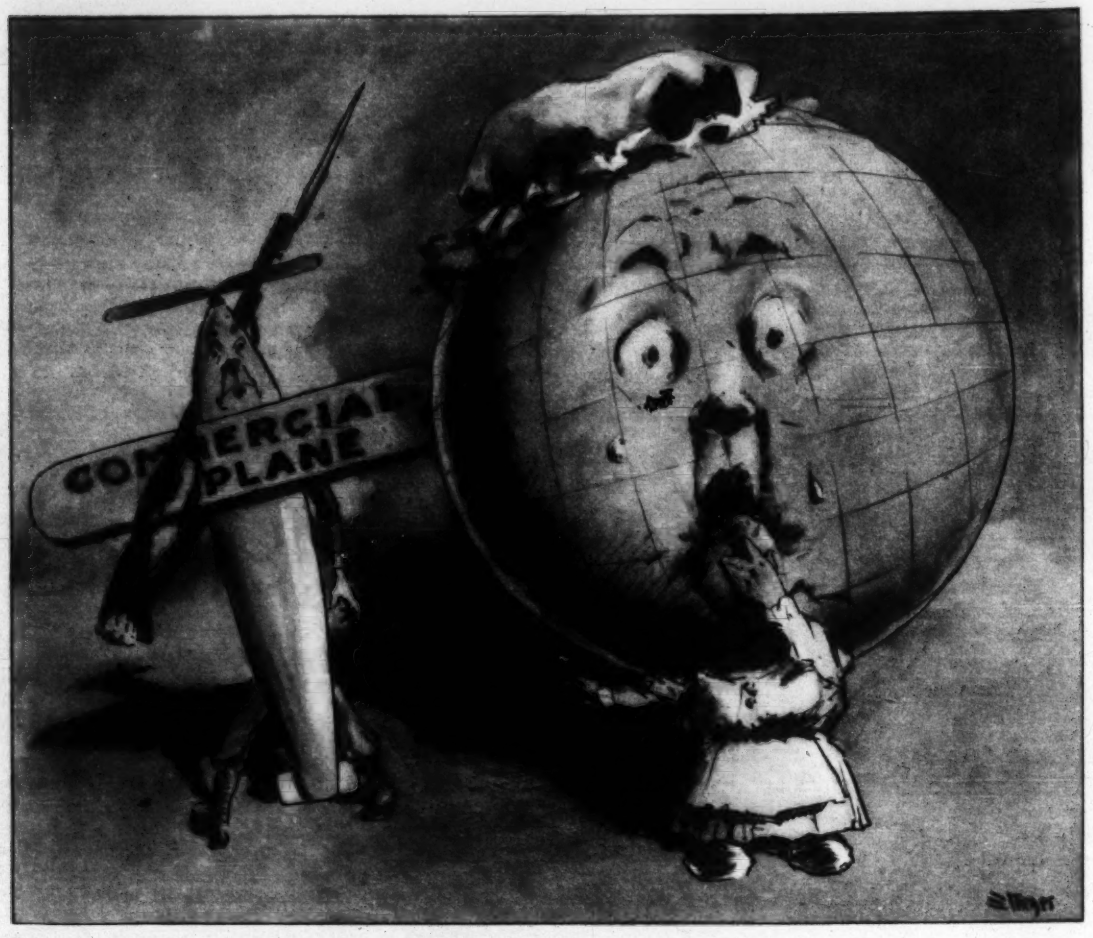
In her dressing room back at the studio Miss Harding told me that Linda in "Holiday" and the "Girl of the Golden West" are her two favorite screen rôles, and that she has sold her

(Continued on Page 14)

Key to Disarmament Issue Is in the Air

Internationalization of Commercial Aviation Is Advocated to Prevent Aerial Bombardment

By Louis Joxe



"BUT I DIDN'T RAISE MY BOY TO BE A SOLDIER"

UNTIL THERE IS AN INTERNATIONAL régime capable of preventing the transformation of commercial airplanes into weapons of war, there can be no possibility of putting an end to aerial bombardment and little hope of any real disarmament in the air.

This fact has been emphasized at almost every debate of the Disarmament Conference. For it is realized that here is the core, the key problem, of the whole disarmament question.

France is particularly interested in this problem, for it appreciates the danger which masked commercial airplanes represent. Although of different political beliefs, M. André Tardieu, M. Henry de Jouvenel, M. Edouard Herriot and M. Pierre Cot were unanimous in upholding at Geneva the thesis that to obtain aerial disarmament, commercial and military airplanes must come under the same control.

M. de Brouckère, a former Belgian delegate to the League of Nations, put the matter very clearly. He said: "If the Air Commission should decide today to suppress military aviation, the problem would not be solved. Even in the event of the various governments accepting the complete abolition of military aviation, it would be necessary to consider carefully the problem of private companies subsidized by the state to construct commercial planes which can be transformed into war planes in case of need." This statement sums up the whole situation.

At the various disarmament conferences at Geneva and elsewhere, the delegates, in attacking the question of aerial armament, have endeavored to find a solution to the commercial aviation problem. Ways and means were sought to prevent commercial planes from being built too closely along the lines of war planes, to forbid their owners to train their pilots in military maneuvers and to force the various airline companies to publish all information concerning the planes owned by them. These measures, however, would in no way prohibit commercial planes from being transformed into war planes in case of war. On the other hand any effort to limit the activities of commercial aviation will be harmful to its development without aiding the cause of disarmament.

It has been proposed to reduce the force of motors, yet everyone knows that powerful motors mean speed and are the most important assets of planes covering long distances. Another plan would reduce and control the financial aid accorded by the various countries to private air-line companies, aid which is given with the express idea of utilizing the planes manufactured by these companies for war purposes in case of need. These two proposals also fail to solve the important question of how to prevent commercial planes being transformed into war planes.

After a careful survey of the entire problem, it appears that the only plausible solution from a military, economic and political point of view is the internationalization of commercial aviation. This solution will prevent any trickery, as the amalgamation of interests will in itself constitute a control. It is believed that there is a good possibility of this plan being adopted, for the idea has taken root in the minds of many.

During the course of the last few years commercial aviation has suffered throughout the world because of the financial crisis. Even in those countries where air lines render appreciable services, the governments have drastically reduced the financial aid accorded to the various companies. Several regular air routes have been abandoned in Canada, in Australia and even in Persia, the airways of which have been held up as models because they were paying expenses. In the United States the Watres law did not produce the results which were expected from it. Throughout Europe the various parliaments greatly reduced the subsidies in the budgets for 1931-32 and 1932-33. It is quite evident then that the reorganization of commercial aviation is as necessary in most countries as is the organization of national and international security. The two problems can be solved by the same formula—internationalization.

From a business viewpoint, commercial aviation cannot stand on its own feet—it simply does not pay. The figures speak for themselves: Before the recent fusion of the five French airway companies, the government paid in subsidies 80 per cent of their earnings! A Dutch company, the K.L.M., was receiving at the same time from 30 to 40 per cent of its earnings from the Government of Holland.

To keep going, then, the air-line companies must depend upon government aid, and if they want to install new lines they look to the same source for the necessary money. From 1926 to 1932, the French air lines increased fourfold in total mileage and government subsidies were likewise quadrupled. Earnings on the other hand were only tripled.

In 1925 the French airway companies received from the Government 10.80 frs. for each kilometer traversed, and in 1932 22.25 frs., while passenger and freight earnings increased only from 3.40 frs. to 5 frs. In 1932 the transportation of freight by airplane from Marseilles to Algiers, a distance of 800 kilometers, cost the French taxpayer the amazing sum of 568,000 frs. ($31,000) a ton, because of the small amount of traffic over this route. Over the air line Strasbourg-Paris, used more extensively, the transportation of five kilograms of Alsatian pâté cost the shipper 45 frs. and the taxpayer 180 frs.!

The foregoing statistics concerning conditions in France hold good for all the other countries. There are hardly more than three air lines in the world which are not dependent upon government aid; in Colombia, a line which saves a passenger six days' travel; the Guinea Airways which specializes in the transportation of gold, and the London-Paris airway.

The argument that the internationalization of commercial aviation would hurt its development because of the consequent suppression of open competition, does not hold water, for competition does not exist. At the present time there is only one sort of competition—which government can afford to pay the heaviest subsidies. And these subsidies are paid in the name of national pride, ambition and for military reasons. Therefore the internationalization of commercial aviation can be considered not only as a sound business proposition but as a benediction to mankind as well.

Certain countries have already rationalized their commercial aviation. The different air-line companies have been merged. This is the case with the K.L.M. in Holland, the Luft Hansa in Germany, and the Imperial Airways in Great Britain. The earnings of this last-named company largely exceed the subsidies received from the British Government; while in France, where separate private companies were the rule, the taxpayer in 1932 paid for long-distance transportation by air eight times the price per ton in Britain.

In 1933, under the energetic guidance of M. Pierre Cot, then Minister of Aviation, the five existing French air-line companies were merged. With the money thus saved in combining the purchases of material, administrative expenses, in simplifying the various routes, the French Government plans to establish new air lines in Africa, crossing the continent from east to west and from north to south.

The success obtained in rationalizing national commercial aviation is a good indication of what can be expected from the internationalization of commercial aviation. What is necessary is not simply an understanding between private companies of different nationalities which already exists in Europe under the form of pools. This pooling of interests reduces overhead expenses, but does not greatly affect the subsidies granted by the various governments.

Why should not nations pool their aviation interests just as the private companies are doing? A number of organizations such as the International Air Traffic Association, the International Chamber of Commerce, the Coöperative Committee of Commercial Aviation of the League of Nations and the International Commission of Aerial Transportation have already given much study to this question of how transportation by air and transportation by land and sea can be coördinated between countries. It is now generally agreed that a single international company should be formed, beginning first with the countries of Europe, for divided Europe must first be united.

What would be the status of such a company? We already have an idea from the discussions which have taken place between the official delegates to the disarmament conferences, and from other discussions between competent unofficial personalities.

As early as April, 1932, the French experts at Geneva presented a memorandum on the internationalization of commercial aviation. One of the most interesting plans has been recently proposed by a group of British unofficial personalities sponsored by the two publications: Essential News and Week-End Review. Under this plan, an ingenious distinction is made between proprietorship and administration: proprietorship, it is provided, must be international, while administration could be left largely decentralized, although subjected to precise measures of control.

There would be, it is suggested, an international board of directors composed of the delegates of all the nations taking part in the Disarmament Conference, with the general secretary of the League of Nations as general secretary to this board. The international company thus formed would take over all existing commercial airplanes and airdromes, and would own all those constructed in the future. It would of course be forbidden to train pilots in military exercises.

The International Court of Justice at The Hague would decide all questions concerning the individual interests of the different national companies that had been amalgamated. Once a basis of internationalization were agreed upon, financial problems could be easily solved.

This company would control directly the principal air lines throughout Europe—and eventually the world—assuring a regular service combined with the utmost safety. Service over the small regional lines would be assured by private companies under the supervision of the international company which would rent its material to these subordinate companies and would have the authority to coördinate and control their operation. The budget and the activities of the international company would be carefully controlled by a Permanent Disarmament Commission.

Commercial aviation, it has been said, will either be international or will cease to be. The wisest counselors are unanimous in their opinion that an international organization is necessary. A plan of internationalization like that outlined in the foregoing will prevent commercial planes from being transformed into war planes, will bring about huge savings, and will help to develop commercial aviation. Sooner or later the nations will be forced to adopt this plan. Why not do it today? Why should the peoples of the world continue to countenance such a prodigious waste of money while exposing themselves to the gravest of possible perils for the future?

The New Zealand Maoris Move Up

Shaking Off Years of Degradation, the Descendants of Turi Are Adjusting Themselves to Modern Civilization by Taking Pride in Their Own Culture

By Hugh C. Jenkins

Courtesy of New Zealand Government Publicity

THESE BRIGHT-LOOKING MAORI CHILDREN ARE TYPICAL OF THE PROGRESS THE RACE IS MAKING

THE SOUTH PACIFIC IS TODAY witnessing a reversal of a condition which was a blot on the last century's history, namely, isolated native races coming into contact with civilization and being harmed by such contact.

Australia is making valiant efforts to preserve its aborigines, but, alas, with as yet little success. Samoa is enjoying a condition of improved administration both in American Samoa and in Western Samoa, which is now under League mandate granted to New Zealand.

Even in the wildest spot of all, the Solomon Islands, there has been gradually developing during the last 18 years a change of attitude on the part of the islanders toward the administration by Great Britain and Australia. The Solomon Islanders now welcome contact with Europeans where once they sought to slay them. The previous German administration left no impress upon the native people and today there are but four German words which are in general use by the native population. The language of trade is Pidgin English.

In New Zealand, where resides the most advanced native race of the whole of the Pacific islands, the decline in the native population not only has been arrested, but the tide has definitely turned and a definite population increase has been registered.

There is reason to believe that the decline in the Maori population was considerably exaggerated by early writers, but this is by no means confined to the literature of New Zealand. The reason for this phenomenon of early observers is not hard to discover. It is the same in Africa, in Australia and in New Zealand.

The early travelers in each instance were confined to river transportation; the native populations in each instance were compelled to live in the vicinity of the water courses, and consequently the early travelers gained the impression that they were passing through densely populated regions. When other travelers came and made overland passages they were impressed by the vacant spaces through which they passed. The belief that the populations had been heavily reduced is, therefore, easily understood.

In New Zealand, the Maori population undoubtedly did suffer a decline after the advent of Europeans, but what that decline amounted to there is no means of discovering. Even today the census returns of Maori population reveal heavy fluctuations.

Taking the census figures as a guide, however, it would appear that the decline in the native population went on until the year 1896, but from then on the increase has been steadily moving upward. In the first official census of 1857-58, the Maori population was entered at 56,049; by 1896 it had fallen to 39,854; but in 1926 it had moved up to 63,670. By Sept. 30, 1933, the Maori population reached 72,024. Since the year 1926, it should be remembered, half-castes living as Europeans have been classified as Maoris.

The first contact with the white population was as unfortunate as it was in most other cases. The major visitors to these islands in the early days were whalers and traders, men of rough character in a rough age. They would aid convicts deported from England to the penal settlements of New South Wales and Tasmania to escape from their bondage to these lands of freedom and isolation. These escapees were frequently of low character.

It must be said, however, that the Pakeha-Maori, as the white refugees were called, were not all bad men. They frequently married native women, erected their homes outside the native village and taught many European manners and habits to their native friends. So great was the respect for the Pakeha-Maori in many instances that, when a village was being attacked in tribal warfare, the near-by house of the Pakeha-Maori would remain untouched by either party to the contest.

With the coming of the traders two bad influences were introduced, firearms and rum. The Maori was unused to intoxicating drinks—there was apparently no Kava-kava, the fermented drink of the South Sea Islanders—and the first experiences of drinking were disastrous.

The attitude of the settlers toward the Maoris was not uniform. Some settlers like the missionary Williams family of Hawkes Bay, and the Campions of the Rangitikei were great benefactors of the Maori people; but many settlers could not understand the Maori way of thinking, nor appreciate his peculiar point of view.

The Maori idea of property had not developed along the same lines as had the European, and this resulted in a lack of appreciation of Maori morality, which, while differing from that of the European, was nevertheless highly developed along its own lines. With his high intelligence to aid him, however, the Maori soon learned the artful tricks of the Pakeha and made good use of them in his dealings with the whites. Where the Maori was understood and treated honorably he did not betray that trust. The difference in outlook, and the lack of understanding, however, resulted in the Pakeha for a long time leaving the Maori to his own devices and to European vices.

This attitude of covert hostility toward the Maori is fast giving way to one of genuine friendliness and even affection. This has been brought about by the sportsmanship of the Maori. He is a gentleman in sport and an excellent rugby player. He has pride and a proper dignity. He is fast gaining in education which he can readily absorb, and he is making a conscious effort to fit himself into the modern scheme.

Within the short space of a few generations and in less than a century he has traveled from a stone age economy to an automobile era. He is conscious of the value of his own culture, of the value of his tribal relationships, and he is sensing that in the march of progress he can go further if he proceeds along tribal lines.

It is realized that despite his progress the Maori has not yet become individualized; he is yet a community unit. Appreciating this fundamental fact, the Maori is now striving to improve his lot by moving along the lines of tribal association. In this effort he is having the support of the whole community of New Zealand, whose fervent wish is that the Maori shall succeed.

Ancestor worship is strong with all Polynesian peoples, and so it is not surprising to find that the renaissance movement which is agitating the Maoris in New Zealand today should express itself in the glorification of the famous ancestors and fathers of the tribes.

The Wanganui and Taranaki tribes are the descendants of the last of the large Maori migrations to New Zealand, which was under the leadership of a remarkable chief named Turi.

The expedition was a well-planned one and proved to be very successful, and now that these tribes desire to establish themselves as entities in the modern world they have set up a memorial canoe before the Town Hall of Patea, the place where Turi made his permanent home when the migration was complete. The memorial does not pretend to represent the actual canoe of the intrepid navigator. It is wholly a Maori effort, put forward by people who have felt an increasing sense of race, and desiring to give expression to that quickened sense.

Failure of the food supply was probably the cause of the Maoris leaving their happy tropical homes in and around Tahiti and moving into a comparatively rigorous climate in New Zealand where life could only be maintained by incessant hard work.

The sinking of the land, which reduced the coastal fringe on which the natives dwelt, forced some of the Polynesian people to seek new homes elsewhere.

The traditions of the Maori race are preserved in no writings, for the Maoris had no written language. It does not appear that they even had what the Australian aboriginals call a "yabber stick," the notches on which indicate a message.

The Maoris have a long history behind them of which they are conscious. It is possible that the Polynesian is the oldest race of mankind in the world today, his peculiar characteristics having been preserved by reason of the isolation of his environment.

It was only natural that the intelligent people conscious of their past association with a great fatherland, which they called Hawaiki, should seek to preserve their traditions in their purity. This they did by conscious effort. The Tohunga, as the priest was called, was also the conserver of the traditions of the tribe as well as of all other tribal lore. It was his duty to collect the most intelligent boys of the village and school them in the traditions, genealogies, incantations, and religious beliefs.

The result of this reliance on the oral was a strengthening of the memory which to European minds is extraordinary. To the Chinese classical student, or to the Indian student of the Vedas, it would not be so marvelous. To illustrate the memory power of the Maori people even in recent times the following may be related:

A native woman named Airini Karauria Tamaiwhakapitea Oterangi, who became Mrs. Airini Donnelly, was perhaps the highest in lineage of all the Hawkes Bay Maoris. On one occasion Mr. P. S. McLean, a barrister of Napier, heard her recite her ancestry for 25 generations. He was also present when Mrs. Donnelly sat for six weeks listening to the evidence of Maoris putting forward spurious claims of rights of succession in title to land. Mrs. Donnelly later traversed the whole of the six weeks of evidence, showed how witnesses contradicted each other or had themselves given contrary evidence in other cases before the court. She completely convinced the court that it had been misled and the court made an award different from that which it had first indicated.

Idaho Presents Craters of the Moon

America's Finest Example of Nature in the Raw, Set Aside as a National Monument, Draws Its Name From Its Topographical Likeness to the Earth's Satellite

By Bill Frazier

Courtesy of National Park Service
WROUGHT BY NATURE'S FURNACES
A Group of Cones in the Craters of the Moon National Monument.

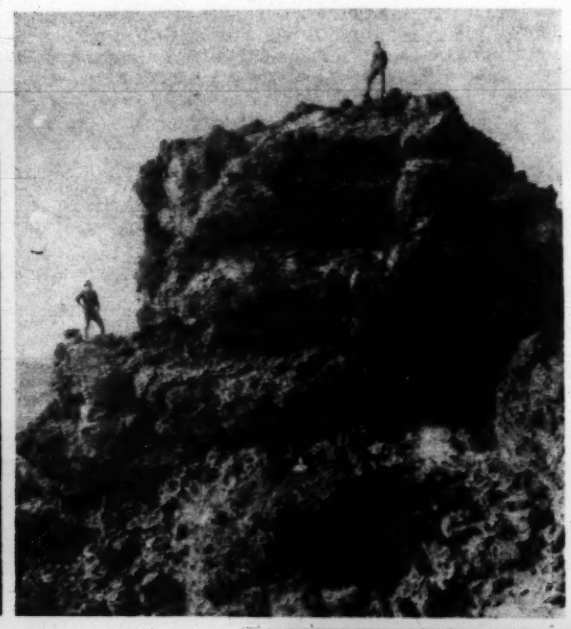
"MY FATHER'S father's father's father's father spoke of the land afire and the earth that was shaken and upended. Then all was quiet as the years sped on and the rocks cooled in tortured masses." Thus do the Indians in southern Idaho repeat the legend of the great upheaval that formed the Craters of the Moon, the finest sample of nature in its rawest, newest formations within the United States.

In this "last wilderness" there are thousands of acres yet unmapped by government surveyors, land still warm and fissured when Columbus discovered America—land which few men know well. In 1924, this torn, rugged area was set aside as a national monument and drew its name from its topographical likeness to craters seen on the moon through high-powered telescopes.

Although it lies in a mountainous country, the area set aside by the Government is a vast plain dropping southward from an elevation of 5000 feet to about 4000 at the lower end. Bays of black lava, formed when the molten mass swept over the valley, made promontories of jutting mountain peaks. More than 5000 square miles of lava beds laid waste this country and 80 square miles of its wildest jumbled grandeur is set aside in the national monument.

Here the visitor, who has ridden 23 miles from the nearest railroad point, or has driven to the entrance of the park in his car, may well rub his eyes to be sure they do not deceive him as he stands on a high point overlooking chaos in its most colorful garb. It is a land of jagged angles, billowing curves, with pressure ridges of lava twisted like hundred-foot pieces of chewing taffy. In every line and crevice is told a story of reckless primitive force on a rampage.

To the natural scientists who are intent on learning more of the inner forces of the earth, this once seething area may become the proving ground of their theories of volcanic action, for here before their eyes is the history of nearly a thousand years of violent change—an inferno now barely cool, as measured in the geological scheme of time which values years as but grains of sand. By comparison with "The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes" in Alaska, a vast, torn and steaming area made in three days when Mount Katmai blew up in 1912, volcanologists may enlarge the scope of world knowledge of thermal conditions within the earth's crust.



RELICS OF BYGONE ERUPTIONS
Left—A Spatter Cone Ringed and Rifled on the Inside Somewhat Like a Gun Barrel. Right—Volcanic Formation Resembling Pueblo Villages of Arizona.

The Craters of the Moon, with their hundreds of lava vents and blackened cinder cones scattered helter-skelter over the plain, wear all the typical scars that Katmai has produced. It requires but little imagination to turn back the pages and view the cataclysmic upheaval witnessed by the ancestors of Idaho's Indians. How long they remained afraid of this great caldron is unknown, but white men who enter it now in search of adventure use Indian trails marked with cairns of basalt. Some of these piles of rock indicate the direction of the trail, others are silent signposts, easily read by any mountaineer, indicating the nearest water hole or lava cave where cool water may be found. Water in one cave was 34 degrees Fahrenheit, although the air temperature was 87.

Very few persons have seen the most desolate and newest parts of this world's wonder and not more than one man, Bob Limbert, who has now passed on, really knew the place. The Craters of the Moon district was a mysterious waste land even to people who lived only a few hundred miles away from it until 1920 when Limbert started his campaign to have the land set aside as a national monument. Good for nothing else, it stands dry and barren in the summer sun or frozen cold with snow and sleet in the winter; a roughened sample of the world in the making.

In it there are thousands of crevices from one to twenty feet wide and of indefinite depth. There are blowholes that release a steady blast of hot air and gas. There are ice caves that put the biggest electric refrigerator in the world to shame. There are dikes that run like stone fences across the desolation, starting nowhere and ending nowhere. There are mountains of jagged lava chipped to the size and shape of peanut brittle. There are little pots of lava over gas vents that look like old-fashioned beehives. There are natural bridges across the crevices and canyons.

There are craters half a mile wide and a quarter of a mile deep, filled with the slag of the furnaces they once were. There are dunes of dry powdery volcanic ash. There are monoliths like black cathedral spires. There are spots of color where the stone is stained with mineral to a brilliant yellow, red or purple; but most of the lava is the usual black basalt.

Only along the smaller crevices is there any vegetation, a little salt grass and an occasional bush, and the two forms of animal life present are rabbits and bobcats.

Growing in the middle of this magnificent desolation are a few scattered cedar and juniper trees. These have their roots in the scanty soil that has blown into cracks often less than an inch wide. Their branches are gnarled and wind-twisted and sometimes actually tied into knots. Their trunks are bent to lean in every direction. In one little vale just big enough for a good backyard there are 20 or 30 of these twisted trees. Clustered together in this waste land they give an impression of the prehistoric world before man.

Scattered over the lava beds are holes no bigger than a manhole at the top and 20 feet across 20 feet down; past that nothing but black space. In some of these a stone can be dropped and watched for the first 50 feet until it fades into the darkness. After that there is not even a sound to tell when, if ever, it hits the bottom. On top of the ground there are great lava "bombs" of porous stone. Some of these are so spongelike that one man can pick up a boulder 4 feet in diameter and toss it about with ease.

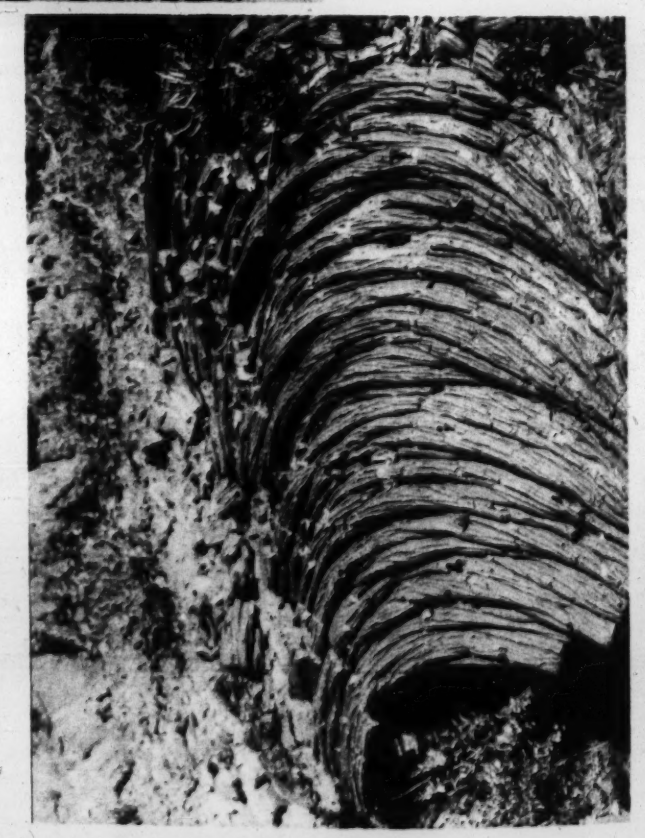
Is it any wonder that people find it difficult to believe even what they see in this wilderness?

Naturally, it is one of the last places in Idaho to be surveyed—and one of the most difficult places to survey. The men covering the ground must look twice before they step once. The crevices and holes are easy to overlook in the uneven ground. Furthermore even the solid-looking rock must be sounded before it can be trusted to bear a man's weight. There may be only a lava bubble of half an inch of crumbling stones between the surveyor and a thousand feet of empty space. It is dangerous and difficult country.

The sharp stones wear out the surveyor's chain in a very few weeks, and no shoe is made that will withstand the cutting of those razor-like points.

A pair of leather shoe soles would not last a day and even new hobnail calks must be put on every other day. The ground is so uneven that the surveyor is never able to set his foot down twice at the same angle and the rocks are rough and jagged to fall upon if he slips.

The work of the survey is forced to stop with the beginning of winter because the wind-driven snow bridges over the holes and crevices, hiding them and turning them into pitfalls that would sooner or later catch the most careful man; and even under the most favorable conditions the work is very dangerous.



LAID IN GREAT PLEATS OF LAVA
A Pressure Ridge the Opening of Which Ends in a Cave. At No Place Is This Formation More Than Four Inches in Thickness.

Federation Points the Way to Wider Unity

The Healthy Evolution of the National State Lies in Development of the Federal Group as a Protection to Individuality, a Check to Egotism and a Barrier Against War

By Leila Flower

HOW IS HUMAN SOCIETY to achieve that sense of freedom and unity which shall banish war, open up the high road to prosperity for all nations, and insure for the individual an ever-increasing measure of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"? What function does the national state perform in furthering this achievement? These are formidable questions to which a satisfactory answer is being sought on all sides.

The modern race for armaments, the high tariff walls between nations, the world condition of unemployment—all these symptoms of national disease are, according to some writers, caused by international anarchy, or the pursuit of the national ego beyond the obligations of the moral, political or economic law. As a consequence the "idea" of the national state is being arraigned at the bar of public opinion. An examination of the facts most pertinent to its origin and development may, therefore, lead to a truer appraisement of its value.

The national state, as a modern political entity, is an outcome of the Renaissance and Reformation. It arose as a challenge to the waning supremacy which the Papacy had long exercised over Christendom, first in conjunction with the Roman Empire and later with the Holy Roman Empire. The decline of the political power of imperial Rome caused the disintegration of Europe into feudal groups over which, however, the church itself still possessed a rigidly unifying human authority.

Prof. G. M. Trevelyan, eminent English historian, gives the following lucid analysis of the origin of the national state: "The Europe of today is divided perpendicularly into a number of separate states, each absolute sovereign in its own territories, and each purporting to represent a racial or national idea. But in the Middle Ages, Europe was divided horizontally into estates and corporations of clergy, nobles, villeins and burghers—governed locally by their own domestic laws in convents, castles, manors and walled cities. . . .

"The only power strong enough to effect a social revolution of such extent and gravity was the power of the national state."

Gradually through conquest and intermarriage among princely families, feudal territories expanded into kingdoms and a new process of political unification was set in motion. At the same time the spread of Greek learning into Latin Christendom not only gave an enormous impetus to individual search of the Scriptures by new translations of the original Greek texts, but also opened up the study of the forgotten Greek philosophers. Under the influence of these awakening and liberating processes of the sixteenth century, the idea of the national state with a national church attached began to permeate Christendom. It cut across the universal power claimed by the medieval church, as well as that of the Holy Roman Empire.

Such was the nature of the revolution which left the Middle Ages behind, launching Christendom into an age of individualism and liberalism, thus opening up the slow and continuous struggle for liberty of conscience by which individual demonstration is gradually becoming the accepted basis of all religion and the responsibility of all citizenship. Milestones of transition have marked the way along political and ecclesiastical paths during the last 400 years: from ecclesiastical monopoly to religious equality and from political privilege to equal franchise. In essence these milestones are common to every state, though somewhat diverse in character and not contemporary in occurrence.

Although the democratic idea was early manifested in Europe in the beginnings of the Swiss confederation and in the Netherlands, it was in England under Henry VIII that the idea of the modern state first appeared as a definite political entity entirely free from external influence either political or ecclesiastical. In political development, England with its system of common law and the gradually developed constitutional character of the kingship was soon able to lead the way in the evolution of parliamentary democracy through logical stages of education for the use of the franchise.

But a real danger to progress during the first 250 years after the beginning of the Reformation came from those states where its influence made little headway, where the New Monarchy was despotic in character, still allied with the Old Church under the attraction of a counter-Reformation, and where the Roman Imperial Law exercised by the will of the "Prince" divided honors with the Canon Law of the church in maintaining the continued subjection of the individual to a false idea of unity.

It was this divergence in time and character of development, leaving the growing nations still at the mercy of a centralized secret diplomacy, which caused the formation under the English Tudors of the foreign policy of the "balance of power." This was the policy, crude as it may have been, which, with England as the controlling force, prevented the recurrence in human history not only of a Papal-Imperial Alliance, but of the type of military empire of which Rome was the last, and Napoleonic France or modern imperial Germany would have been the greatest had not British steadfastness barred the way. The balance of power served its purpose while the idea of the constitutional national state was in its infancy. Now that the "idea" of the state has reached its majority and is advancing toward maturity, that policy with its weapons is passing, because mankind has seen the "vision splendid" of the coming age: federation, as it has been developed in the United States of America, which attained full-blown democracy in 1787, and in the internal formation of the Dominions of the British Commonwealth—with arbitration as the olive branch of the new foreign policy.

Thus the federal group, as exemplified particularly in the United States, is the successor of the military empire and arbitration is the successor of the balance of power. The transitional process by which federation is gradually taking the place of imperialism is strongly exemplified in the stages by which the British Empire has merged into the British Commonwealth with its locally federated states still held together by a common loyalty to the Crown under which they came into being. The loosening of human authority is producing a less evident, but more spiritual, loyalty to an idea.

Just as the constitutionally developed national state is the bulwark of individual liberty and the training ground for antidoting individual anarchy, so will the peacefully developed federation of states, safeguarded by the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, prove a steppingstone to that wider commonwealth of all nations which shall furnish the final antidote to international anarchy. It is now commonly accepted as axiomatic that there is little further likelihood of war between the individual nations of the British Commonwealth or between the individual states of the United States, and the day may not be very far distant when the national groups of central Europe and of other large continental areas will each have added to their own individual inherited nationality some wider comprehensive citizenship under a progressive form of federation by the same process which has solved such problems in the British Dominions and the United States.

Under any despotism, whatever its protestations of benevolence, man is made for the state which tends to crush his individuality; but, under a constitutional government, the state is made for man and adapts itself to his progressive development. It was an English statesman, Lord Salisbury, who said of the reform bill that it must: "Prevent any one class from dominating another. No matter what the class, such is the selfishness of mankind, tyranny is almost sure to result." This sentiment can be applied with equal truth to classes or to national groups the world over.

Drawn by Carolyn Haywood

"The Federal Group . . . Can Be Made a Protection to the Self Government and Individuality of the State"

In the same way the present absolutism of such newly formed federations as those of Soviet Russia and the newborn German Reich may, before many decades, give way to a larger measure of liberty and toleration, just as the cohesive absolutism of Kingsworship under the English Tudors and the despotic claim to the divine right of kings by the Stuarts gave way to religious toleration and the Bill of Rights.

The "people" do not make international wars. As that great thinker of the Reformation age, Erasmus, pointed out: "It is the people who build cities, while the madness of princes destroys them." And the people will only fight a civil war when lack of understanding leaves the use of force as the only path to a higher platform of human rights.

The greatest danger to human freedom at present comes from vague uneducated international sentiment which can be made the prey of certain international movements: Communism, Socialism, religious diplomacy, international economic and financial combines, armament firms—all of which make definite efforts either to divert the normal and healthy evolution of the state or to abnormally excite its egotism.

The only possible road to a wider unity is through the development of the federal group. Such federations can be made a protection to the self-government and individuality of the state, a check to its egotism, an antidote to imperialism, and the custodian of earth's riches to prevent their being forced through artificially created channels in opposition to the natural law of demand and supply.

The formation of the League of Nations was the coming-of-age party of the national state, at which the children were called to cast aside as rapidly as possible the arms and accouterments of physical force and to adopt and study the use of the freer and more highly tempered "sword of the Spirit."

But what of the individual who is the unit of the self-governing community and the central point of all revolution? What of his responsibility and his right to opportunity within the state? Did not the founder of Christianity work out his life purpose to clarify for the individual the human footsteps leading from the Mosaic Law to the perfect spiritual law of Love? Did he not say, moreover, that neither jot nor tittle should pass from the law until all be fulfilled, thereby pointing to its universal application? But he stripped from the law the corroding crust of ritual and superstition which priestcraft and scribe had added to it. Through his understanding of the Old Testament Scriptures, Christ Jesus knew that the Israelitish nation founded by Moses would have expanded into a perfect concept of human government had the people and their leaders continued in obedience to the law in its simple purity. Is it not, therefore, by learning to follow his example that national egotism can be turned into national service, so that opportunity may be found for every citizen until "they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord"?

When West Meets East on

By Helen Johnson K

SHE HAD BEEN READING a list of recent publications when she came to her decision early last autumn to make a study of Chinese folk ways, this dress designer with the winged feet of a Mercury. Many titles in the catalogue concerned life in that vast Asiatic area, so that her own interest in it was whetted and she knew the thought of the Western world would continue to be drawn toward the drama of the East.

Wherever she went people were discussing the "Manchurian question." China was a country, she understood, of a hundred ferments, a country where no custom ever quite perished although new ones arose; where the civilizations of the Chinese race, of the Mongols and of the Manchus, each remained articulate; and where the scholar, the farmer, the merchant and the laborer—representing the four classes into which Chinese society is divided—expressed in his raiment the national way of life. Surely here, she thought, where garments were little subject to change, where ancient silhouettes, withstanding the touchstone of time, marched adequately across the face of the twentieth century, surely here there lingered a message of inherent rightness, of imperishable dignity, from which designers in a volatile fashion world of the West might gather kernels of wisdom.

The Chinese or "Han" costume and the Mongolian costume are seen now only in theaters, temples, and at fancy dress balls; the prevailing dress is Manchu, having been imposed on the people by that conquering race in the seventeenth century, since when it has held sway even in the midst of the transforming influences of the Republic.

One of its unique features is the lack of distinction it draws between male and female styles. Women wear long trousers under their skirts, and if they are of the working class often dispense with skirts; men, unless they are laborers, wear skirts, jackets, and long gowns like those of their mothers and sisters. Sex is denoted only by the footwear and the headdress. Moreover the difference between the peasant costume and that of the more favored classes is a matter of materials, not design. The upper classes wear silk, which for ceremonial occasions is woven into rich brocades or heavily embroidered. Sturdy cotton and ramie are, on the other hand, the peasant fabrics.

The silhouette accepted by all classes is the result of superimposing one garment upon another. In winter the multiplicity is appalling to a Westerner, but China is a frigid country in the cold season and its houses, public buildings and conveyances are without effective heat. The quality of the weather is sometimes described by the Chinese in terms of raiment. They will say, for instance, "This is a six-coat-cold day." A typical costume for the street in winter consists of a series of padded trousers, bound at the ankles over tailored cloth stockings, whose warmth is increased by felt slippers. A succession of wadded jackets, all of them with sleeves, protects the upper part of the body, and outside of these is worn a straight robe descending from the neck to a point just above the gathered pants. This robe is lined with mouflon, that is, the wool of a wild goat, or perhaps with fur. For an outer wrap a silk cape is added, which in the case of a prosperous person may be lined with marmot and collared with mink. The precision, however, with which Chinese men and women dress for the day's temperature leads them to have an assortment of garments lined with a variety of furs, some more, some less protective.

The custom of wearing layers of clothing gives the figure a tiered appearance, which is accentuated by the fact that the various items are not only of several lengths but also of contrasted colors.

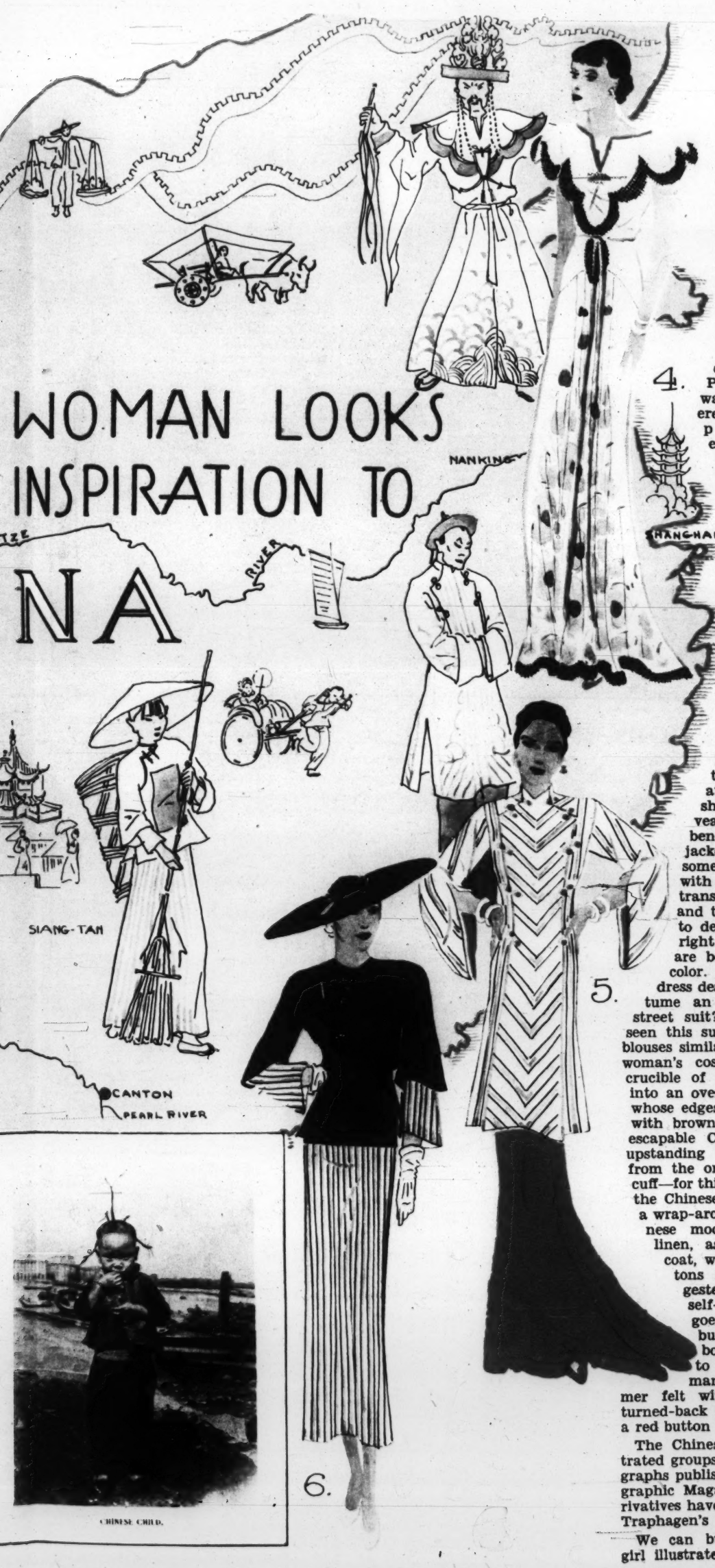
Color harmonies and also many interesting color dissonances are presented, which lend a decided vigor to the national costumes. For instance, the top jacket may be of brocaded mauve silk, lined with a sky-blue silk; the second jacket of royal blue, lined with reddish brown; the third of white brocade; and the innermost of striped green linen. The sleeves of this basic jacket are the longest in the series and its cuffs of white embroidery are visible below and within the bell-shaped sleeves of the robe. The robe is likely to be fashioned of black brocaded silk. Two pieces of embroidered silk, one on the front and one on the back of the robe, announce by their symbols the rank of the wearer, male or female. However, it is not always winter in China, and the warmth of the summer makes demands almost as specific upon the costume. Linen and silk take the place of brocades, wool and furs. In summer a mandarin wears in undress a thin, loose gown with a contrasted belt and a full skirt of yet another color, over his long trousers. For although the number and bulk of the garments are reduced, a Chinese costume for man, woman or child always covers the body from neck to ankles. "The dress of a Chinese," says an old book, "is suited to the gravity of his demeanor."

The most favored garment which the Republic has added to the Manchu repertory is the chi-ban or Bannerman's gown. It is a sleeveless waistcoat worn outside of the robe by very smart, modernized men and women. One must confess that there is a tendency among occidentalized females to have this waistcoat tightly fitted, after the manner, as it were, of Paris and New York. A slim silhouette, however, is difficult to achieve when so many layers of clothing are deemed necessary. Moreover, one must also overcome the Chinese prejudice against snugness, which, according to tradition, indicates poverty—that is, incapacity to buy enough material. But what has this strange Oriental costume to contribute to American and European dress design? The answer lies in the fact that what is perceived by a creative imagination always undergoes in that imagi-

1. The Mongol visitor for the Chinese New Year. This costume was inspiration for the smart coat dress of white silk linen. Red cord fasteners and inner cuffs carry out the oriental theme.
2. A Mongol Princess, educated in Peking and Brussels, speaking the modern languages and familiar with the Rue de la Paix, wearing one of her native costumes. Very easily adapted to a town costume of blue linen with striped linen vest and cuffs.
3. A trader on the Chinese border suggests the gay blouse of alpaca worn with a navy skirt of sheer wool.
4. The Cham-s'homa or New Dance originated 200 years later than the ancient pantomime—Cham-nyyon-wa. The performers wear beautiful costumes and ornate headgear, but no masks. The dance is celebrated the day before and the day after the Festival of Tsongkapa. It commemorates the slaying of King Langdarma, notorious persecutor of Buddhism, by Paldorje, a monk. The festive costume suggests the printed chiffon. The large collar and bottom of skirt edged in stiffened net. Band of red on the neck continues across the bodice into the belt and ends in long streamers.
5. A Chinese merchant furnishes an idea for a wrap of striped velvet. Again the oriental red in fasteners and lining.
6. A peasant girl, ready to gather white lilies to cook in sirup, suggests the idea for the dark alpaca blouse with an inset of tucks which is worn with a striped alpaca skirt.

t on the Field of Fashion

n Johnson Keyes



CHINESE CHILD.

nation a chemical change, as it were, before it flowers into new though subtly derivative forms. Copies of Chinese garments would indeed be unsuitable to Occidental life, but the appropriation of a line here, a color combination there; the crystallization of fleeting impressions into shapes and styles which enlarge our experience of beauty—these are what exalt dress design above whim, above deliberate invention for the sake of mere change, and give it the outlook and substance of art.

Let us imagine a designer watching the scene on a Chinese river, say the Pearl River in Canton. The water is almost solidly covered with junks and sampans on which families exist during the entire course of their lives. Some of these sampans are floating farms, having been covered deep with soil and planted to crops; others are fishing craft on whose gunwales herd great cormorants; others are merchandise trucks, moving vans, and restaurants. Many of them are propelled by women who stand in the stern wielding a long oar similar to that of the Venetian gondoliers. They wear over their long trousers of green or yellow cotton loose-fitting jackets with the side seams split open at the bottom, and bell-shaped sleeves which reveal the cuff of the jacket beneath the outer one. The jackets, some of blue and some of brown cotton, close with a line which is first drawn transversely across the chest and then turns at right angles to descend straight down the right side, and all the edges are bound with a contrasting color. Can you not imagine a dress designer finding in that costume an idea for an American street suit? Indeed, have you not seen this summer in your own town blouses similar to that one? The boat woman's costume developed in the crucible of a designer's imagination into an overblouse of royal blue silk whose edges and closing were bound with brown linen. It wore the unescapable Chinese collar, that neat upstanding band, and it borrowed from the original also an important cuff—for this is invariably a feature of the Chinese dress. It was worn with a wrap-around skirt, which is a Chinese mode, fashioned of brown linen, as was the seven-eighths coat, whose straight row of buttons from neck to hem suggested a mandarin's robe. "A self-respecting Chinese," so goes an old saying, "will have buttons from the top to the bottom of his dress." Made to go with the suit was a mandarin's hat of blue summer felt with a sharp and evenly turned-back brim of brown linen and a red button on the peak of the crown.

The Chinese figures in these illustrated groups are adapted from photographs published by the National Geographic Magazine. The American derivatives have been worked out in Miss Traphagen's School of Fashion.

We can build around the peasant girl illustrated in Group 6 some such story as this. She lives in a tiny village at the foot of a mountain, to whose steep sides cling, from base to summit, forests of bamboo. A mountain stream rushes through the valley and beside it bloom great white lilies. These she has come out to gather, for she is going to cook them in sirup and eat them. She wears a smock to which is stitched an oblong piece of cloth which indicates by its symbols her peasant station—which in Chinese society is the second rank, taking its place next to the scholar and above the merchant. This smock suggested, because of its breast piece, the design for the blouse illustrated beside it. The inset of tucks was directly inspired by the girl's insignia, and the tucks, in their turn, evolved very naturally into a striped theme for the skirt and cuffs. The coolie hat, as soon as it was given a tiny crown and tip tilted, demonstrated perfectly a very smart current mode. Thus a Manchu peasant was translated into a Park Avenue belle.

In pictures at least we have all beheld Chinese merchants standing each under his portion of that long, low, sharply sloping roof which unites the row of shops along the street. He stands against an elaborately carved wooden façade, touched with gold, and above him hang, on brackets set at right angles to long poles terminating in dragon heads, signs with painted symbols indicating the wares beyond each entrance. In Group 5 is shown the evolution of this merchant's jacket into an evening wrap. The red cotton of the original is translated into striped red velvet; the double-breasted effect is emphasized by a long, wide vest in which the material is so cut that the stripes run down at angles, forming V's. The open seams have become loose pleats. Frogs and bell-shaped sleeves retain the Oriental flavor.

A Mongolian ceremonial robe represented in Group 1 was developed into a silk-linen coat-dress for Southampton and Newport. Here the typical Chinese closing on the right side is continued the entire length of the robe, giving to the American version the wrap-around silhouette so much in favor at the moment. The pendant purse and ornaments of the Mongol suggested the cascading pleats on the American frock. The frogs, the collar, the cuffs were taken over literally.

Another ceremonial costume, this time that of a contemporary Mongolian princess educated abroad, who returns to her racial costume only for fancy dress affairs, has been transformed into a town suit. An examination of Group 2 will convince the reader that the particular distinction of this frock lies in the vest of odd and interesting shape, and this was copied exactly from the original. In this manner what is a mere detail in the thing seen often develops into the dominant style feature of the Occidental derivative.

This point is illustrated again in Group 3, where the purse of the Chinese trader supplies the idea for the trimming detail on the blouse of a walking suit. Likewise, the embroidery on a theatrical dance costume in Group 4 inspired a textile designer with a pattern for a printed chiffon. In the dress fashioned of this chiffon the dancer's large collar is used practically without modification on the girl's afternoon frock. The flame-colored ribbon that delineates the neckline, crosses the bodice, passes under the belt, and descends in streamers, follows the color tracery on the Mongol robe.

After this examination of design evolution the interested analyst of fashions will be able to distinguish as he walks along city streets, sits in grand stands, or drinks lemonade on lawns and porches, the gifts which the Chinese costume has bestowed on the Occidental mode for the summer and early fall of 1934. In turning the pages of the current fashion publications he will see illustrations of "sloppy" jackets, long loose trousers, smocks neatly tailored but with loose armholes and free-hanging lines, and know that they are a bit of China. He will read with interest dispatches from Paris showing that couturiers, notably Mainbocher, Bruyere, and Margaret Montague, in their early fall collections are stressing the overblouse, the tunic, and the wrap-around skirt, as well as side closings

(Continued on Page 14)

Among the New Books

It's for Those Who Can Stand It

News From Havre, by George Duhamel. London: Dent. 7s. 6d. net.

The Woman of the House, by Maud Batchelor. London: Lovat Dickson. 7s. 6d. net.

GEORGE DUHAMEL describes the effects of an impending legacy on the daily life of a bourgeois French family. He takes one intimately into a nineteenth-century interior, and his realism has a tender, poetic quality. The plot is slight; there is one violent event which comes at a time of crisis and seems as naturally in place as the breaking of a wave crest. The characters are so admirably presented and the story is developed with such art and subtlety out of the characterization that one has the sensation of living in the family and sharing in the suspense.

Great plans and reckonings are made and removals carried out—the description of the new flat is lyrical. There are high hopes and extravagances, disappointments and bitter poverty. But the resourcefulness and courage of the family survive these frustrations.

* * *

The father is a self-important, proud man, always working for examinations—which hinders him from earning an income. He is sensitively aware of his position, contemptuous of the intellectual and social status of his wife's relations—from whom the legacy is coming—and angry with them because of delays in proving the will and also because of its terms.

His wife is fine and lovable, a practical, hard-working, unselfed and uncritical being who loves her husband and his idiosyncrasies without question and is devoted to her children with no trace of sentimentality.

* * *

The story is written in the first person, as a record of a year in the life of one of the children. It is a fine piece of imaginative writing and a moving interpretation of "esprit de corps." With the exception of one or two awkward words it appears to have lost little in translation.

There is more about family life in "The Woman of the House," this time on a jolly scale, in England. The young suffer from "literariness" and precocity. Their father is a solemn, slightly annoyed and puzzled figure, on his dignity as the head of his household. The mother seeks to retire occasionally into the privacy which is needed by those who desire to express an inner creative life of their own. But she soon finds herself up against that intolerance and interference which families sometimes display when one of their number shows an inclination to withdraw from joint activity.

A light, entertaining, summer holiday book. E. M. V.

BIBLES

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Founders of Connecticut

Connecticut Trilogy, by Marguerite Allis. New York: Putnam. $3.50.

TERCENTENARY LORE may become staled by habit to the general public in these twentieth-century decades before the last of the 13 original colonies has celebrated its founding, but to the states and the towns directly concerned, to their sons and daughters everywhere and to bred-in-the-bone antiquarians, the books that are prompted by the tercentenaries have each a special appeal. People who trace their origin to the land of steady habits will take much pleasure in Marguerite Allis's "Connecticut Trilogy," written with timely regard to the fact that it is now Connecticut's turn to celebrate.

In the guise of a pious pilgrim Miss Allis has journeyed to the towns that grew up around the three nuclei of Connecticut colonization. Her chronicle is a "trilogy," because, divided into three parts, it deals with the settlements around Wethersfield and Windsor, which a little later centered in Hartford and became Connecticut Colony; those that sprung from gentlemen's dreams of manorial demesnes at Saybrook, and those that constituted a theocracy at New Haven. Of these it is Windsor that might have begun the Connecticut Tercentenary last year with a recognition of the first house built—though but a portable one—or Wethersfield that celebrates this summer the first tilling of the soil.

Miss Allis does not venture to settle a question of precedence between the two towns that has long provoked argument, but suggests that woman might properly put the seal on settlement and that she herself will begin with Wethersfield, since tradition tells of a certain Dame Barber who sprang ashore from the pinnace that brought the Wethersfield "Adventurers" and claimed the glory of being the first to set foot on the new land.

As a matter of fact there is far less in Miss Allis's book about the founding of the Connecticut towns than about their old houses, churches, families and traditions. Something, to be sure, there is about the Indians.

More than of anything else, however, she writes of old houses, for she is an artist as well as a writer. The 50 alluring illustrations are from her own drawings, almost all of houses and churches. Connecticut is a happy hunting ground for those who are looking for examples of seventeenth-century building, to say nothing of those who have an eye for the more beautiful architecture of pre- and post-Revolutionary times.

In describing the dwellings Miss Allis naturally tells about the men and women who lived in them. She has collected a large store of anecdotes, both amusing and tragic. Houses may be a little repetitious but legends and traditions seldom are. Miss Allis is a pious pilgrim to ancient houses, but her reverential attitude does not extend to the Puritan fathers. These she regards with indulgence rather than awe. W. K. R.

A Woman in Persia

The Valley of the Assassins, by Freya Stark. London: Murray. 12s. 6d. net.

THE VALLEY OF THE ASSASSINS, between Teheran and the Caspian Sea, was the goal of one of Miss Stark's five Persian journeys, undertaken between 1930 and 1932 in the interest of archæological and geographical knowledge. The habit of assassination no longer distinguishes the inhabitants of this valley, whose forefathers gave the word Hasishin (assassin) to Europe through the Crusader's chronicles.

A certain amount of murder for robbery is not unusual in Persia, where the tribes are nomadic and living in wretched poverty. The Assassins, on the other hand, were a Persian sect of the Middle Ages. The Mongols scattered them, and the modern lineal descendant of their lost leader is—the Aga Khan! The region is now as peaceful as any other part of Persia, which is perhaps not saying very much; but the reader who is looking for something bloodthirsty will be disappointed by the title.

The book contains sensations of another order. In the first place, this is one of the most modest books about a great achievement that can be imagined. Its understatement and dry humor are reminiscent of the work of another great woman traveler, Mary Kingsley. Miss Stark is equally adventurous. She traveled alone, lived with the nomads and saw intimately into their lives as very few white people have ever done. She had to persuade them to her journeys, put to sleep their suspicions, tend their friendliness by every device of tact. Her wit and shrewdness seem to have been inexhaustible. And most of the time she was in remote mountain regions, where few if any white people had ever been, and certainly no white woman.

Armed with letters from the mighty in the capital, which were handed on from one chieftain to another, occasionally burdened—and in a country whose industry was robbery, the burden must have been a very real one—by police protection, she was received with hospitality and with courteously disguised, but nevertheless obvious, suspicion. There was a general conviction that her archæological researches were bogus or illegal—an excusable view, as the cemeteries of the ancient Persians have been ransacked profitably by foreigners and by the tribes themselves. A common belief was that she was no woman, but a spy in disguise.

Embarrassment was caused on all sides, for a nomad people, reluctantly emerging from the industry of banditry, under the firm guidance of a central government, are cowed by a new element of uncertainty in their lives, and look automatically guilty every time they see a policeman.

Miss Stark, who went out on a secret—but not, one gathers, illegal—treasure hunt, had the same look when the police overtook her once. They had been informed by a bridal party which had passed her.

Miss Stark's book is well written, in a quiet and dignified prose. Her sense of the scene is serious, vivid and delicate, her sympathy with the people could hardly be closer, and she draws really fine pictures of them—both the more intimately observed guides with their protestations and humors, and the strangers by the wayside.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Nation and State

National States and National Minorities, by C. A. Macartney. Published under the auspices of the Royal Institution of International Affairs. London and New York: Oxford University Press. 18s. net; $6.50.

THE TERM "national minorities" has particular application today to those consciously national groups which differ in respect of "race," religion or language from the majority of the state in which they have their habitation, *and whose rights in respect of those peculiarities are guaranteed by international covenants.* Mr. Macartney insists that "the true and final purpose of the minority treaties was to help safeguard the peace of the world." The humanitarian impulse which had prompted minorities' protection in the nineteenth century was reinforced by a deliberate political philosophy.

President Wilson, Lord Cecil and the other makers of the peace treaties of 1919 purposed to arrest the whole movement toward so-called national self-determination which, unchecked, must, in the welter of conflicting nationalisms of central and eastern Europe, involve endless wars. The territorial settlement, we should remember, was intended to be permanent—hence the guarantees of Article 10 of the Covenant. But the rigors of the "national" state—for those who did not happen to belong to the majority nation—were to be tempered by assurances of a special regard for the susceptibilities of "persons belonging to racial, religious and linguistic minorities," (the phrase coined by the Joint Foreign Committee guarding the interests of East-European Jews).

The assumption was that, granted the blessings of toleration and equality in the eyes of the law, these "minorities" would come to abandon their state-building proclivities in favor of a true "self-determination" based on civic patriotism. And the new and comparatively inexperienced pilots of Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc., in steering their ship of state, were to have, through the League, the benefit of the ripe political wisdom of the western powers.

* * *

Such was the theory. It imposed formidable responsibilities on all parties concerned—the treaty states, the minorities and the League. One can hardly be surprised that they have failed to live up to them. Mr. Macartney distributes the blame evenly, remarking, however, that the ostrichlike behavior of the "neutral" members of the League Council is not the least cause of the general dissatisfaction. For that reason, among others, he favors the frequently discussed project of a Permanent Minorities Commission, to develop and amplify the work at present done by the minorities section of the League Secretariat. He has a good word to say also for the suggestion of resident League of Nations commissioners in districts where there is chronic tension between the state and its national factors.

Of particular importance for the nonspecialist reader is the first part of this book, dealing with the historical conditions back of the idea of "nationality." The Englishman or the American uses the term in a purely political sense, to express the communal feelings of members of a certain state. So does the Frenchman who, generalizing from the circumstances of his own country, takes it for granted that the geographical limits of "nation" and "state" are identical. Throughout central and eastern Europe, however—and the new Germany is startling proof of this—the *leitmotif* of nationality is quite different. It is a feeling of appurtenance to a nation, in the sense of a community united by ties of blood. Mr. Macartney calls it a sense of *personal* nationality, an extension of the family affection, as the other is of the home.

* * *

The author is at pains to show how a clash of these two strains of feeling is inseparable from the "national" state. In the new Russia as in Great Britain the multi-national note is maintained successfully within a framework of political unity. So long as the "territorial guarantees" conception of the Covenant is allowed to lapse, however, there would seem to be little hope for the similar solution contrived by the spokesmen of the western European tradition who founded the League.

The peacemaking purpose of the minorities treaties is not being fulfilled; on the contrary, we are witnessing a fermentation in terms of "personal" nationality of which the Nazi revolution in Germany is the prodigious if confused expression. Mr. Macartney might perhaps have laid more emphasis on this aspect; though it were churlish indeed to complain of a book which is a treasure of scholarship and painstaking analysis and which must rank, without doubt, as the standard work on this subject.

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M-13

Humanism and Human Lives

Vital Control, by Lynn Harold Hough. New York: The Abingdon Press. $2.

To CHARACTERIZE modern life through modern letters with a mental poise which refuses to be overwhelmed by either enthusiasm or despair is a task to be undertaken only by one well equipped in both literary culture and spiritual certainty. Furthermore, to define "humanism" in terms of human lives is a practical, if unusual, method of presenting a discourse upon this much-discussed topic. This task Dr. Hough has undertaken in this inspiring volume, and not only undertaken but carried through in a masterful manner.

The result of years of contact with the best thinkers plus years of contemplative study as pastor and professor has gone into this volume. The outcome is a well-balanced criticism of that literature which has had, primarily, for its purpose the analysis of human character, and for the most part the presentation of the way out of materialism, with all its limitations, to the mental and spiritual freedom which comes only as the earthborn traits are abandoned. The need to lay off the old man or natural man, as Paul was pleased to denominate the Adamic race, and to lay on the new, the higher concept of man as fulfilling the divine purpose, is the view here presented of that much-discussed term "humanism" with which Dr. Hough deals.

* * *

His method is objective; that is to say, he proves his ground by analysis and appreciation of the literary works of those men and women whose lives have in some measure at least demonstrated his thesis. Thus he devotes a chapter to Prof. Irving Babbitt of Harvard University, whom, with Professor More, he holds to have done much to lift contemporary thought out of the material into a somewhat idealistic mental state, less perhaps than wholly spiritual.

He closes his appealing chapter on the Harvard professor with these words: "It is the achievement of Professor Babbitt that he has pointed the way to a discipline which will glow with spontaneous and free-moving vitality, and to an enthusiasm which shall feel the firm hand of permanent standards." Certain phases of humanism which smack of cold and repellent cynicism, Dr. Hough cannot tolerate.

* * *

Coupled with his zest for the higher values in life is the author's unmistakable love of literature as such. This is characteristically evidenced in the chapter on Gamaliel Bradford, all of whose twenty volumes he declares he has read. The trenchant sentences with which Bradford characterizes at a single stroke certain well-known personages give him keen delight. He points to Bradford's capacity for brilliant and sententious quotation. For example, he cites President Wilson's saying, "A man may be defeated by his own secondary success." Again, he cites a sentence from Dean Marquis's introduction to a study of Henry Ford. "He has in him the makings of a great man, the parts lying about in much disorder. If only Henry Ford were assembled." From the writings of Theodore Roosevelt and others he has culled smart sayings, each of which shows the bent of the writer's mind.

Dr. Hough deals somewhat lightly with the problem of sin and its relation to human experience. One peruses the pages with a conviction that, although Dr. Hough has thought deeply upon the major problems of life, yet he has missed, perhaps, the solution. Consequently, one turns away from the volume with a sense of having been entertained, and in a measure instructed, but with a feeling that what mankind is in search of is not there.

ALBERT F. GILMORE.

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

Renegade of Poetry

Dream and Action, by Leonard Bacon. New York: Harper. $2.

RACILY REPRESENTED as heroic tempo and modern English idiom can make verse-narrative, this Crusoelike epic by Leonard Bacon disappoints the reader, to whom the brief four

LEONARD BACON

years of Rimbaud's life which he spent in writing mean far more than the waste years which followed his "farewell to poetry."

Faithful historically to the outward course of events which led Jean-Arthur Rimbaud—at 19 acknowledged a poet-genius in the salons of Paris, where, as a result of premature introduction of a country lad to the literary coteries of Verlaine and his contemporary "Decadents," his grotesque manners and rebel reaction caused a sensation comparable to that which Byron produced on a less sensitive society—to become a voluntary exile and ultimately a rich trader in coffee and perfumes at Harrar, Abyssinia, Mr. Bacon has worked out a rollicking verse record of the French poet's years from 19 to his death at 37 in a Marseilles hospital.

* * *

The scenes are vivid, the emotions well defined, the disgusting conditions of the peregrination, as a soldier of the Dutch Army in the Sundas, a deserter in Sumatra and Java, a pioneer trader in Abyssinia, firmly and skillfully handled as background coloring. The "noble violence energetic," which the author describes as "hateful to the average apathetic," swings the story along to the probable satisfaction of hosts of modern young poets, both European and American, followers of the French Symbolists of the 1880's, of Rimbaud, Corbière, Mallarmé and Verlainé — a group curiously enough imbued with the American tradition, for it was to the symbolism of Poe, as translated by Baudelaire, that Rimbaud so fervently responded.

It is doubtless the adventure, the mystery shrouding so large a part of the poet's wanderings in savage countries, the physical, rather than the mental, experiences of the exile that account for much of the devotion his countrymen and others have expressed toward the inspired writer of "The Drunken Boat" and "A Season in Hell." To use his own expression he became "a fabulous opera."

* * *

To those, however, who find the enigma of an intellectual revolt so devastating that it could stop, suddenly and forever, the pen of a youth who, at the age of 15, had carried off the academic prize for Latin verse, and at 17 wrote poetry in his own tongue which won for him the admiration of Verlaine, of intensely greater interest than the normal revulsion of any self-exiled member of a neurotic literary group, the stirring narrative offers little except occasional revealing flashes of an ironic character, such as

> Antipathy towards his companions grew,
> Of whom a woebegone weak nine or ten
> Came at the call. "Even literary men
> Are better types than this."

or, in connection with the confused blundering in a world he could not understand, as typified by the Dutch troops fighting at Cattarong,

> A tragic-looking set of empire-makers,
> Who must go forward since they could not stop.

It is a tale of high adventure, swiftly, cleverly told, and does not concern itself with the Symbolist's purpose as defined by Verlaine, "Pas de couleur, rien que la nuance," or Rimbaud's variously translated, "Et j'ai vu quelquefois ce que l'homme a cru voir."

P. P. S.

The New International Year Book for 1933 (New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls) contains the customary comprehensive survey of the world's activities last year. The editors strike an optimistic note: "Considered in its entirety, with full regard for its record, the year 1933 was a year of achievement in the face of discouraging odds." They point out that whereas, shortly before, the world's attention had focused on the Russian Five-Year Plan, last year the American recovery program was the center of interest. A useful reference work.

The James Family Renown

Alice James: Her Brothers, edited, with an introduction, by Anna Robeson Burr. New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.50.

"IT IS HEROIC in its individuality," wrote Henry James of his sister Alice's Journal, and he went on to say that its beauty and eloquence, its rich irony and humor constituted "a new claim for the family renown." Yet he was not in favor of its publication, for the reason that Alice's sensibilities, exacerbated by constant suffering, gave to these pages a tartness which was less than just to the author herself, and it may be supposed that the very demands of a scrupulous literary craftsmanship excluded from the Journal such remnants of the warmer, more spontaneous part of her nature as years of invalidism had left her.

But, despite this very natural feeling of her brother's, the Journal of Alice James, covering the last four years of her life, has finally been published, and one reads it with mingled delight and distress. It is best to recognize and discount at once the limitations imposed on the author's range of vision by her extraordinarily narrow, though intense, experience of life. The record of these last years—spent almost entirely on the couches of two or three lodging places in England, illumined from time to time by the mild presence of the benevolent Henry, interspersed with occasional discreet glimpses of the outside world, furnished by visitors—discloses a fortitude and an independence of spirit which cannot be wholly obscured by the defensive intolerances and dogmatic judgments of the enforced recluse.

* * *

Undoubtedly, however, most readers will turn to this Journal less for its picture of Alice James, distorted though that may be by its exclusions, fascinating as it undoubtedly is in its subtleties and perspicuities, than for its interest as "a new claim for the family renown." Certainly the literary genius of the James family is something to make one wonder. At every crisis of emotion they would burst, one and all, into the written word, matching the sincerity of their feelings with the beautiful aptness of their expression. When Alice could no longer write, she dictated to Katherine Loring, whose final entry in the Journal tells us that to the end "Alice was making sentences."

"This last element—her style, her power to write, are indeed to me a delight," wrote Henry James, and one recognizes frequent affinities of manner, as well as of perception, between the brother and sister. Pointing out that "the pursuit of any 'success' to be seen of man is simply a survival of the finite ambition of the savage," she asks: "But what of the success made up of all delicate shades and subtle tones, that makes no sign, but is known alone to the bosom that attains it—that floods the mind with infinite delight when least expected; that has never mistaken pleasure for that shy bird happiness whose song is only to be heard of the ears of the soul?"

Strangely enough, her observation that the English "don't learn things in the air, and by absorbing one of your surfaces . . . cannot construct you, and divine the nature of the others," is in direct opposition to the convictions of Henry, who transferred this deficiency in "intuition" to his countrymen. One thinks of the passage in "The Wings of the Dove": "It seemed at least—the American mind as sitting there thrilled and dazzled in Milly—not to understand English society without a separate confrontation of *all* the cases," etc. The thought occurs: did a stray memory or two of Alice brush over Henry's mind as he was creating Milly Theale?

* * *

However that may be, Alice's acidulous criticism of English life, as that life seeped in to her through her visitors and her newspapers, the gossip of the *haut monde* and of the servants' quarters (the latter retailed to her by that superbly delineated personage, "Nurse"), betokens an acute judgment generalizing on the basis of a too-restricted and too-intensely-felt field of experience. It is this imperfection of apprehension which differentiates her diary from a work with which it has striking analogies, Katherine Mansfield's Journal. Her picture of "Nurse" shows that she possessed much of Katherine Mansfield's extraordinary subtlety of perception, but she could never have written "Miss Brill" or "Ma Parker," for she lacked the practical experience of life which would have taught her the comparative importance of experiences so different from her own.

ROBERT PEEL.

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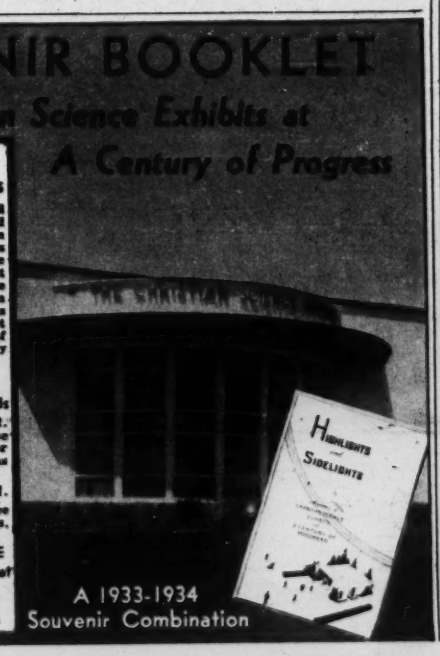

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Economic Fair Play

A larger measure of economic fair play on the part of every nation of the world is what is most needed to solve present-day problems, according to an opinion expressed by Alpheus C. Beane, prominent New York broker. Such fair play, he added, can even be made to limit and reduce the cause of war.

"The last quarter century has witnessed a phenomenal change in international relations of practically all of the leading countries of the world, both from the standpoint of trade and finance," Mr. Beane points out. "The present system of finance and trade never contemplated that the nations of the earth would ever be called upon to settle obligations of existing magnitude in gold. The system contemplates a sustained and active exchange of commodities between nations.

"The future of our international relations, consequently, depends upon a wise decision as to the future policy, not only on the part of governments, but also on the part of the leaders in the world of finance and trade.

"There are those who insist that low cost volume production, wide open markets, fostered and encouraged reciprocal trade, removal of all unnecessary restraints and handicaps on business and new habits of thought which foster thrift, moderate profits and careful living, will solve our problems in the best possible way. Their idea is to fully equip the United States to function efficiently as the world's largest creditor nation in history, and thus clear the way for a new and successful economic era.

"Others desire that the United States largely withdraw from world affairs and contacts and live within itself.

"Still others feel that we should confine our exports to a volume matching our essential imports, and abandon the remaining world market to the peoples of other lands.

"Each of these three schools of thought finds earnest adherents.

"Those who advocate efficient functioning as a world creditor contend that such a course will bring large economic advantage over the other two courses, and sustain the purchasing power of the people, in terms of comfort and economic security, on the highest scale possible, all things considered.

"Those who advocate isolation also advocate strict regimentation of profit-earning enterprise, the idea being to equalize benefits by law rather than by permitting benefits to accrue according to abilities of the individual.

"The middle course, that of buying only necessary commodities abroad and paying for them by limited exports, contemplates reduced production in the United States, prices maintained by scarcity and social justice through regimentation.

"Meanwhile, the income of the people in the United States in 1933 was less than $40,000,000,000. In 1926, the price goal of many people, the national income was in excess of $85,000,000,000.

"There are more than 2,000,000,000 consumers on the earth. More than half of them are now undersupplied. The earth contains abundant resources for all of man's needs. Power and applied chemistry enable man to earn a living with less than half the effort formerly required.

"Sound thinking and acting on the part of every individual can develop economic opportunity on a larger scale than ever before known—on a scale that will bring greater comfort to the masses, and yet not destroy the added benefits required by those nations capable of serving the world well. The old order exists no longer, yet fundamental economic law has not changed."

Industry Makes Gains

Increased exports of phosphate rock from the United States reflect to a large extent improved conditions in agriculture throughout the world and particularly in Europe. Phosphate is probably the most important among fertilizer materials. Shipments in the first quarter of this year total 211,500 tons, valued at $1,050,000, compared with 165,250 tons, valued at $783,600, in the like quarter last year. The United States has the largest phosphate rock resources and is the largest producer in the world. Russia emerged in 1933 as a phosphate rock producer on a large scale, and produced 9 per cent of the world total for the year, ranking fourth place as producer, a place formerly held by Algeria.

The International Zinc Cartel, including all producers except those of the United States, Japan and Russia, registered an increase of 17 per cent in production in 1933, compared with the previous year. The Vieille Montagne Company of Belgium reports that world production of zinc in 1933 amounted to 994,528 tons, compared with 793,921 tons in 1932. The United States is leading producer and in 1933 accounted for 294,544 tons. Belgium was second with a total production of 137,408 tons.

According to recent reports by the Soviet, Russia's industries made good gains in the first quarter of this year. The production of iron and steel in this period rose 33 per cent. In April, the Union blew in its 113th blast furnace. Gold production during the first three months of this year showed an increase of 67.3 per cent above the like period in 1933. The Ufaley nickel plant produced 69 tons of nickel by the end of March and the output is increasing. Preparatory work has begun on the second section of the alundum plant at Cheliabinsk in the Urals. The plant will have 14 electric furnaces, with a combined annual capacity of 15,000 tons of alundum, and will be the largest of its kind in the world. Alundum is used as a material for grinding and polishing.

Cuba Imports Yarn

The development of the textile industry in Cuba, including the weaving of cotton cloth as well as the knitting of cotton hosiery and underwear, has resulted in a definite decrease in American sales of such finished goods in that market, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Assistant Trade Commissioner K. Molesworth, Havana.

Because of this development, Trade Commissioner Molesworth states, it is of interest to note the American share of the trade in cotton yarns for these local industries, as to a certain extent increased sales of yarns should compensate for the loss on the finished products.

Imports of cotton yarn into Cuba in 1933 were valued at $740,337, of which the United States accounted for $633,920; Germany, $90,299; Great Britain, $11,975, and Japan, $1173. According to factors in the local trade, imports of yarn from Japan may show a very considerable increase during the current year. Preliminary figures for imports through the port of Havana show that total yarn receipts in February were valued at $112,906.

Old Age Security in the United States and Abroad

By Abraham Epstein

THE MOVEMENT TO PROVIDE security for the aged, which in this country began to make headway only since 1923, can be traced back over a century in Europe. England formulated a plan to sell cheap government annuities as early as 1833. The year 1889 witnessed the inauguration of the first contributory pension system in Germany, while a noncontributory pension plan was adopted in Denmark as early as 1891.

The widespread development of old age security since that time testifies to the popularity and success of these provisions. From five nations, with a population of approximately 100,000,000, which had enacted pension systems for their worn-out workers prior to the beginning of this century, these plans spread to practically every nation in Europe and to most industrial countries abroad. The countries with pension systems of one kind or another now embrace a population of more than 600,000,000 persons, or over half of the civilized world. China, India and the United States remain the only large countries without any national system of old age security.

An enumeration of these countries is indicative of the almost universal application of these plans. Contributory pension systems are on the statute books of the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland (3 cantons), Uruguay, and Yugoslavia. Noncontributory pensions are in operation in the following countries: Australia, Canada (except Quebec), Denmark, Great Britain, Greenland, Isle of Guernsey, Irish Free State, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, and the Union of South Africa.

Old age pension systems can be classified into two categories: (1) Plans which are based on a system of insurance with regular contributions on the part of the beneficiaries. (2) Straight systems of governmental old age grants to worthy aged persons who become dependent in old age. The plan of contributory insurance first adopted in Germany by Bismarck has been followed by most countries. The principle of straight government grants was first introduced in Denmark and has been followed mainly by the Scandinavian and English-speaking nations. Outside of Denmark, Greenland and Norway, all of the twelve countries practicing the noncontributory plan are English-speaking.

Largely because of the technical problem of collecting contributions, the contributory plans are generally limited to wage earners or certain classes of the lower-paid salaried workers. Insured workers are compelled to contribute a small portion of their weekly wages, which

AT HOME WITH THEIR LOVED ONES—PENSIONED

is usually duplicated by their employers, who are made responsible for the total contributions. These contributions are based either on a percentage of the wage or salary, or on a flat sum. In a majority of countries the governments also contribute a share to the contributions made by employers and workers. The contributions from all these sources are pooled in a special fund, from which payments are made either on a flat basis or in accordance with their contributions.

The most usual pensionable age under these systems is 65, although many countries provide for pensions at 60 years of age, and a great many plans provide for the pensioning of women at 60, even though pensions to men are not paid before 65. The conditions for the receipt of benefits are very simple. The applicant must merely submit proof of age and of the fact that he has made contributions under the plan. Wherever introduced these systems have met with favor, and no country has ever abandoned a plan once undertaken.

The noncontributory system, although applicable to all classes of persons, is, of necessity, more strict and more limited than the contributory plan. The funds for these plans come entirely from governmental sources and payments are naturally more restricted. To qualify for these benefits persons usually must be citizens of the country, must have lived up to a specific requirement of state residence, and must be without means of support above a certain amount. Generally, also, certain moral qualifications are specified. The pensionable ages under these systems are usually higher than under the contributory plans.

Since Great Britain practices both the noncontributory as well as the contributory plan, its experience is worth citing. A noncontributory pension system was first established in Great Britain in 1908 and 70 years of age was set as the pensionable age. As revised, the system today grants pensions up to £26 a year to persons with incomes below approximately £50 a year. The lower the income the higher is the pension. About 850,000 persons are in receipt of these pensions in Great Britain.

In 1925, Great Britain supplemented its noncontributory pension law by what is known as the "Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act." Insurance for old age was made compulsory upon all workers 16 years of age and over in Great Britain, except nonmanual workers whose earnings exceed £250 a year. Insured males contribute weekly approximately nine cents, and insured women approximately four cents weekly. These sums are duplicated by the employers. At the age of 65 pensions of £26 a year are allowed without any investigation of the means of the applicant. A total of approximately 17,000,000 workers are insured under this plan in Great Britain. Older persons who have contributed for a few years under the compulsory insurance plan are retired at 65 under the new conditions.

Although the United States as a nation has so far taken no action to protect old age, systems of noncontributory pensions have been developing rapidly in the various states and territories of this country. Beginning with the adoption of pension laws in Montana, Nevada and Pennsylvania in 1923, a total of twenty-seven states have now placed laws of this kind on their statute books. The rapidity with which these laws are developing is illustrated by the fact that eleven of these statutes were enacted in 1933. Because of the fact that the operation of these laws in a number of states is made optional upon the individual counties, pension payments are now made in only about twenty states.

The states having pension laws on their statute books are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In addition, the territories of Alaska and Hawaii have also adopted similar laws.

Fourteen of the twenty-seven states provide for pension grants at 70 years of age, while thirteen permit payments at 65. Most of the states limit the maximum grant to $30 per month, although New York and Massachusetts leave the maximum amount to be determined by the administrative officials. All the states except Delaware require applicants to be citizens. State residence ranging from five years in Delaware to thirty-five in Arizona is required. The majority of states, however, require from ten to fifteen years' state residence. The state and the counties share the expenses under most of these laws. Altogether 120,000 old persons are now receiving benefits under these laws. The average pension in 1933 amounted to approximately $20 per month. Since this is only about half the cost of the average maintenance in a county almshouse, most students of the question are convinced of both the superiority and economy of this plan over institutional care.

The Dill-Connery bill, introduced in the last Congress, provides for a system of federal aid up to one-third of their expenditures to states paying pensions. Federal allowances would be made on pensions granted to persons 65 years of age and over. The enactment of this bill, its friends believe, would not only induce the states without pension laws to put such acts into operation, but would also help to liberalize the inadequate existing statutes.

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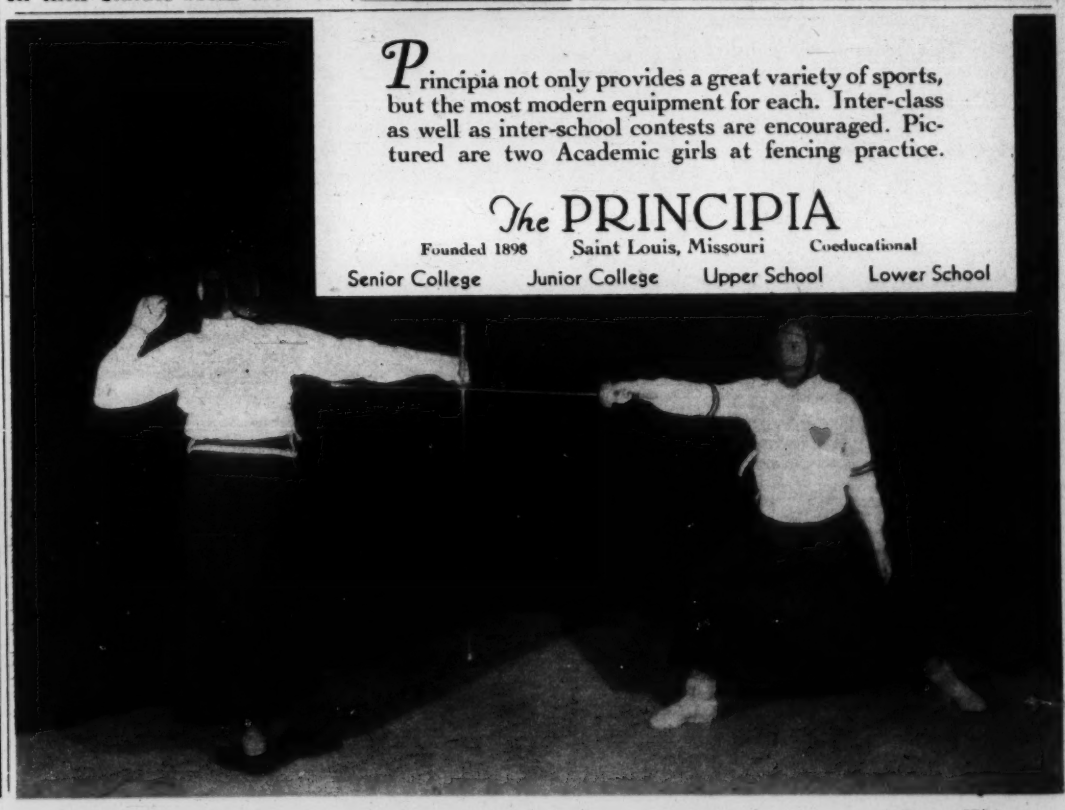

Principia not only provides a great variety of sports, but the most modern equipment for each. Inter-class as well as inter-school contests are encouraged. Pictured are two Academic girls at fencing practice.

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Her indoor slippers are Daniel Greens, and therefore as graceful as a dancing slipper, as perfect-fitting as a custom-made shoe.

Materials and workmanship are so fine, that Daniel Green slippers far outlast others of indifferent workmanship. Actually, they are the most economical slippers you can wear. It pays to look for the name on the sole. The Daniel Green Co., Dolgeville, N. Y.

* * *

(ABOVE) *See how this bridge slipper slims the ankle, hugs the arch? And note how cleverly the vamp is broken, to bring certain fit and comfort. You'll wear it a long, long time . . . and always after, go back for Daniel Greens!*

Hundreds of Daniel Green styles, in fabrics, felt and leather. All feature the slender lines, the plastic toes, the supple soles, the super-workmanship, that make the name of Daniel Green worth remembering—and looking for.

DANIEL GREEN

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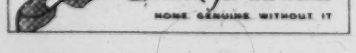

. . Fashions

(Continued from Page 9)

and side fullness, button trimmings and bordered hems and edges. And that coolie hats, developed in velvet, were worn at the Auteuil races.

The fact will interest him that Schiaparelli has offered for the fall a "menu" of eight Chinese colors, including three greens, named respectively, Yangtse, Vert-Chinois, and Celestial; a yellowish red called Peiping; a pure yellow called Gobi Gold; a purplish blue named Cathay; a brownish brick tone described as Ginger; and a soft orange listed as Oolong. These colors will be available in cantons, ribs, satins, and a variety of novelty weaves. To the Schiaparelli program of Chinese colors the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc., adds Chinese Coral, Ming Gold, and Manchu Green, all sparkling tones. His own observation will show him that our use of brown with blue, navy with pink and yellow, and such color clashes as have been successfully employed by some of our outstanding American designers, such as mauve with turquoise, sky-blue and pink; Chinese red with purplish blue and olive green; yellow with purplish blue and pink, are also seen in many mandarin costumes. Moreover, the manner in which colors are contrasted today, being used in large areas sharply delineated instead of being subtly fused or even adroitly balanced, is decidedly Chinese. It produces at times in the American silhouette, so far as fields of color are concerned, an effect reminiscent of the tiered Chinese figure.

From time to time Chinese brocades and embroideries definitely influence Occidental fabric and jewelry design. This influence is not active at the moment. For instance, the preview of fall and winter silks by one of the large New York firms included not a single textile inspired by the art of the Middle Kingdom. On the other hand, there has been exhibited for some weeks at the Newark Museum a collection of early Chinese woodblock prints, of very great importance and beauty, which cannot fail, it would seem, to direct thought toward the work of serious Chinese artists. One may reasonably predict that as a result of this showing when the summer season of sports closes, with an acknowledgment to the Manchu, there will follow a period in which much recondite design of textiles, jewels and distinguished accessories will find its source in the great art of the Dragon Kingdom.

HERE'S INSPIRATION FOR THE WEST IN THIS CHINESE HEADGEAR

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famous U-1, the union suit known and liked round the world for its comfort, quality and coolness. Made to your build and priced to your pocketbook. Its light and breeze-catching nainsook guarantees a cool summer.

NEXT TO MYSELF I LIKE B. V. D. BEST

'Stove-Lid' Paving

Concrete blocks, resembling oblong stove lids are being used in the solution of the most difficult street-paving problem in Seattle, Wash., that of surfacing the street car section of the streets.

This unpaved section of the street has long proved a traffic menace besides being unsightly. Much has been said and written about it for years, but nothing done, the Municipal Railways, whose work it was, being financially unable to do it. As a CWA project and with the "stove-lid" blocks, the problem which seemed so unsolvable is now being easily accomplished.

The blocks, reinforced with steel, and with apertures for the "lifters" are fitted into place between and on either side of the rails by derricks and cranes on trucks. When repairs are to be done to ties or rails the blocks can be lifted out by the same method. The practicability of paving with the blocks has been demonstrated in sections of the city where they have been in use for two years.

The chief advantage of the method is one of cost. Had permanent paving been used an entire new outfit of ties and rails would have been necessary. It has also been possible to employ all manner of men in the work of leveling the roadbed by tamping under the ties and general shovel work.

Efforts are being made to merge the project, when the CWA ceases, into some arrangement under the county relief so as to continue the employment of approximately 3000 workers and complete the task.

Repays With Soup

A one-time little schoolgirl of Manchester, Eng., who obtained a supply of soup from a free soup kitchen near her home when she was poor and hungry, is now the proprietor of several furniture establishments in the city and, ever mindful of the time when she obtained her free soup, is fulfilling her desire to repay the kindness.

She is Mrs. Amy Crossley. Several days a week one of her furniture vans, carrying 14 gallons of soup, and manned by several members of her staff, often including herself, goes to the employment exchange in Aytoun Street, where hundreds of jobless men are handed out free cups of soup.

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. . Ann Harding

(Continued from Page 3)

airplane and therefore won't be traveling in it to South America or anywhere else.

It was to be an "afternoon out" from the studio and we celebrated by going up on top of Miss Harding's own hill to her rambling stone house with its picture-glass windows looking on one side over the city to the sea and on the other up into the Sierras, austere and beautiful with no sign of house or tree or person.

In the English garden with blossoms growing anywhere and everywhere we ate unconscionable numbers of pink rose petals at the command of Miss Harding's small daughter, who said, "Mummy, I want to show her the goldfish," and was quite taken back when we both laughed and said there had been enough goldfish that day.

So we sat for a while in the big living room and we sat for a while on the sunny terrace, and then Miss Harding herself drove me back down into the city—but of what we talked then I shall not tell.

Tin Export Quota

The International Tin Committee on May 2, 1934, decided upon a 10 per cent increase in the tin export quotas for the six-month period of April to September, 1934, inclusive, raising that quota to not less than 50 per cent of standard tonnages in the case of Bolivia, Malay States, Netherland East Indies, and Nigeria.

Ideals Here in an atmosphere of wholesome thinking youth is prepared for purposeful activity. Marot Junior College is beautifully situated in 120 acres of rolling country. All sports activities. Let me send you complete information. *Mary L. Marot, President*

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Over Editor's Desk

Letters

Planetaria . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

According to a recent article in The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section for May 16, by Margaret Root Zahler, there are now 19 "planetaria" in the world today, all having been built within the last decade. Twelve are in Germany, and three in the United States. Here in New York, we recently spaded the first spadeful of earth for one of these buildings, in connection with the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Charles Hayden donated $150,000 toward the project, to whom was given the honor of digging the first shovelful of earth for the foundation. The City of New York gave the land, and a loan of $650,000 has been obtained from the R. F. C., for the construction of the building and the purchase of the instrument. The ceremonies were held on Monday, May 28, 1934; the contract for the building has been awarded, and the instrument itself has been ordered. We hope to have our "planetarium" within a year.

It has seemed to me that the name "planetarium" is not suitable to designate these modern buildings, because they show not only the planets, but the 4500 stars which are naked eye objects in the sky. I met Dr. Clyde Fisher, of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, one Saturday afternoon some weeks ago as he was entering the museum, and told him that I thought the right name for these buildings is "cœlarium" derived from the Latin word "cœlum," meaning the heavens. We derive our term "celestial" from this Latin word. Dr. Fisher said he thought this was a capital suggestion, but it was considered that inasmuch as each of the buildings of this nature now in existence is called a "planetarium," this name would be used to designate the New York building in conjunction with Mr. Hayden's name.

In speaking with several members of the Amateur Astronomers' Association, they heartily agreed with me that the name should not be "planetarium." They also agreed with me that to designate our building as the New York Hayden Cœlarium would give it great distinction, not only in the scientific world, but among the people in general.

There may be reasons aside from the fact that the name "planetarium" already exists, for retaining this name, one of which suggests itself to me. Because of the peculiar and ingenious construction of the instrument, the stars and planets are thrown onto the screened dome in such a way as to project the planets properly against the starry dome beyond, thus giving a "planetary" view of the heavens. But, even if this is the reason, it seems to me far-fetched.

It is certain that someone in the future will re-name these buildings with a name more befitting their character. I wish that this distinction might be gained for our New York building.

JAMES P. B. HYNDMAN

Ewing Galloway

THE FAMOUS ACROPOLIS, SEAT OF ANCIENT GREEK CULTURE
The Parthenon Crowns the Hill. This Great Temple, Dedicated to Athena, Goddess of the Ancient Athenians, Is Having Some of Its Columns Restored.

Today's Contributors

LUIGI VILLARI, Italian citizen of the world, recently returned to Rome after a lecture tour in the United States and Canada. He is the author of numerous books, chiefly about Italy, and is a frequent contributor to leading reviews and magazines. His acquaintance with America dates from the time when, as a young man, he served as Italian consul in several cities of the United States. He had a distinguished military career in the World War, and afterward was on the Secretariat of the League of Nations. He was attached to the Italian delegation to the London Naval Conference in 1930.

MARJORIE SHULER makes a specialty of interviews with women who occupy positions of leadership in many walks of life. Today's is the first of several which will appear in the Weekly Magazine Section.

LOUIS JOXE is a French delegate for aviation to the Disarmament Conference. He was for many months a high official in the French Air Ministry, and is at present an expert on the teaching of international relations and on the organization of collective security at the International Institute for Intellectual Coöperation.

HUGH C. JENKINS gets his information about the Antipodes and the South Seas at first hand. He lives in New Zealand.

BILL FRAZIER is adding to his knowledge of the great outdoors by service with the Civilian Conservation Corps in the northwestern United States.

LEILA FLOWER is the Monitor's librarian in London. She writes with authority on the constitutional and religious history of England and the British Commonwealth.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES is in close touch with New York fashion authorities. Other articles by her dealing with the influence of various national costumes on modern women's dress will be published in the autumn and winter.

ABRAHAM EPSTEIN is executive secretary of the Association for Old Age Security, which has its headquarters in New York City.

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It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

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Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors, and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

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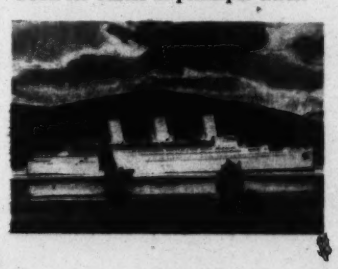

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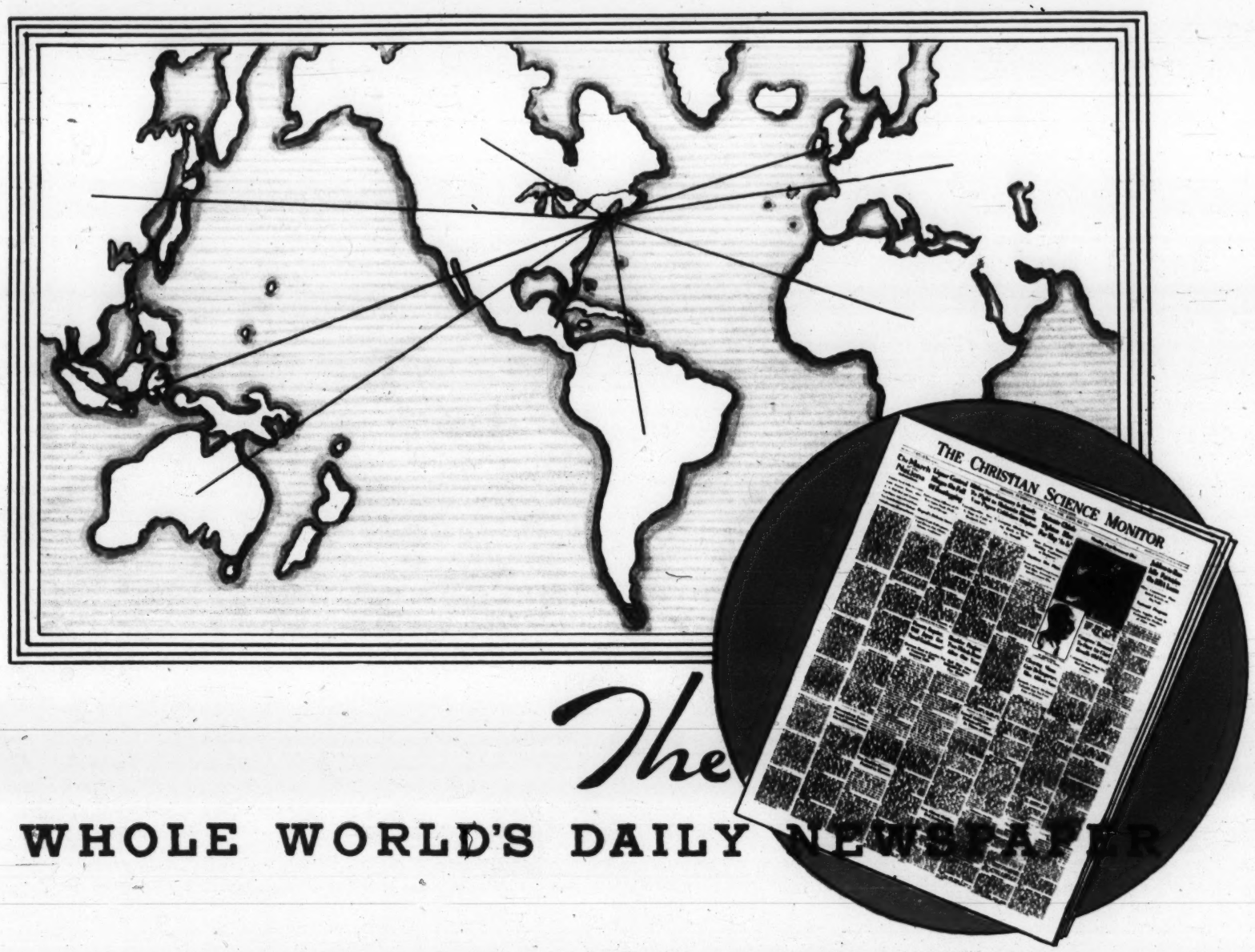

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